

Periodical

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



Published By
The National Rifle Association of America
Incorporated 1871

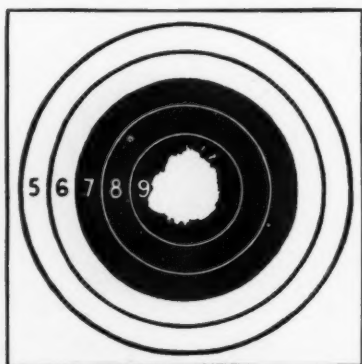
MARCH, 1928

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PETERS AMMUNITION



MARCH WINDS!



* **JOHN DUMBELL**, being an absent-minded cuss, moved away from his home in New Jersey and omitted to mention the fact to his Postmaster, Mr. Go-getter. John, like some others of our acquaintance, fondly believed the publishers of his favorite magazine, **THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**, to be clairvoyant and bitterly denounced said publishers when the expected copy failed to appear. The Postmaster, back in New Jersey, made several efforts to locate Mr. Dumbell and then tossed the magazine into the dead mail receptacle, where it lay for several weeks. Then the heat and the fact that that issue was just bursting with good news for shooters caused the wrapper to fly open and the Postmaster's attention was caught and held by the picture of a snappy .22 rifle. He appropriated the copy and spent the evening with his nose poked between the covers. And then came the idea—as they say of the dawn.

Every week a large sum of money, representing the salaries of several hundred men, came into his office, and the activities of a near-by gang of crooks had begun to worry the Postmaster. So he cleaned up the attic over the Post Office and left his assistants to study the new-found magazine while he took a trip to N. R. A. Headquarters. His return was attended by large packages from the N. R. A. Service Company and followed by a period of rigid training in rifle practice.

John Dumbell is still wondering why he didn't get the magazine and Postmaster Go-getter is having a good laugh on the crooks who lately tried to rob the mail and are now distributed between the county jail and the hospital.

AS AESOP SAID, 2600 years ago: It's an ill wind that blows nobody good

*Based on an actual incident.

SPEAKING OF WINDS, and March winds at that, the gallery season has blown in with a crash and a bang and the boys are shooting up targets every day—using lots of ammunition and cleaning lots of rifles. Which brings us to the question of cleaning rods. Here they are!



Parker celluloid covered steel, button swivel handle with jag tip, .22-caliber\$1.80
Ball-bearing handle, same price.



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Swivel handle, same price.



Flexifold Field Cleaners, .22 or .30, specify which...\$1.00

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.45-caliber pistol rods, with plug	1.20
Flexifold .45 Pistol cleaner	1.00
Brushes and cleaning patches for all of them!	

New Pistol Targets!

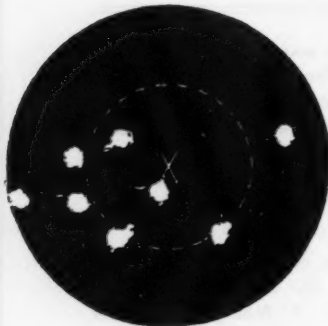
Official 50-foot Standard American, per thousand	\$6.00
50-foot International type gallery, per thousand	6.00
20-yard International type gallery, per thousand	6.00
Special Police Practice targets, per thousand	10.00

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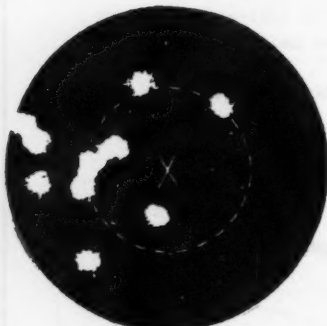
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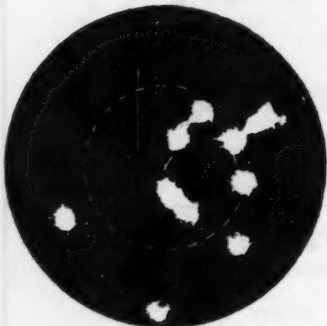
LOOK THESE OVER!



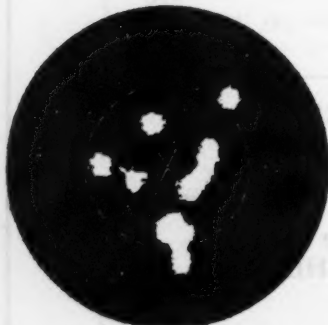
No. 1



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4

HERE are four targets, shot by Mr. Henry C. Wright, Secretary of the Fresno Rifle Club, Fresno, Calif., on October 23rd, 1927, in one of the regular club shoots. These are consecutive and are numbered in the order in which they were shot. The distance was 100 measured yards outdoors and prone with Model 52 Bolt Action Rifle, 8 power Fecker scope with $1\frac{1}{8}$ objective and Remington Palma .22 Long Rifle Cartridges.

Mr. Wright will be remembered by the Small Bore Shooters at Camp Perry this year for the excellent shooting which he did there, besides being a shooting member of the Dewar Team, where he landed in fourth place and scored 393. He won the Small Bore Wimbledon Match with a possible score of 100, shooting Palma, of course. In the East and West Match over the Palma Course he was High Man for the West Team with a possible of 225 across the range.

Mr. Wright is a splendid example of the younger generation of small bore shooters now being developed.

Targets 1, 2 and 3 were witnessed by Robert Wright, Lawrence F. Taylor and Fred C. Todd. Target 4 was witnessed by those mentioned in addition to T. R. Alexander and W. G. Moody.

Mr. Wright does not claim any record for these and sends them in to us for publication in the RIFLEMAN because the groups are rather unusually small, and besides demonstrate the extent to which the accuracy of the .22 Long Rifle Cartridge has been developed.

The new Remington Palma super-accurate .22 Long Rifle Cartridge may be obtained from your dealer through the usual channels of distribution at the new price of \$10 per thousand.

If you wish to do justice to your skill as a marksman give Remington Palma a trial. Your nearest dealer will take your order.



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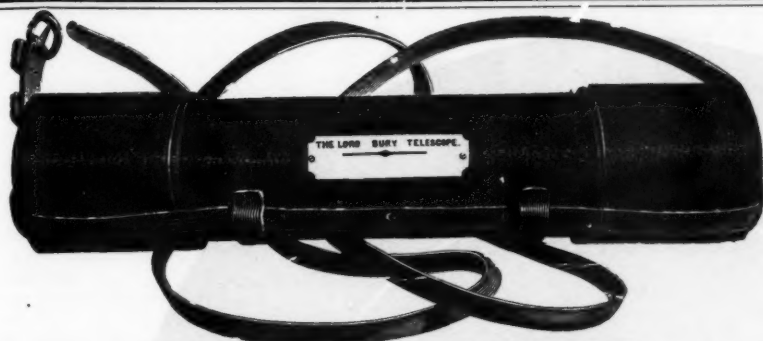
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Pin your contribution to this notice, tear it out and mail to the National Rifle Association, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

Attached find \$..... as my contribution to the 1928 International Team Fund.

Name

Address



The target that broke the tie.....

Shooting off a triple tie in the 100 yard reentry at Camp Perry last September, Alfred K. Friedrich of Ames, Iowa, clinched the event with the remarkable "possible" shown above. The group, shown above actual size, measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, has 7 X's and is but one bullet hole larger than the target which set a world's record last winter.

Mr. Friedrich scored this splendid possible with the great Winchester small-bore combination—

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Indoors and out shooters everywhere are finding it the winning small-bore combination.

Get the Winchester combination habit.

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The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

Published by The National Rifle Association of America, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

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Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Vol. LXXVI

MARCH, 1928

No. 3

N.R.A. Policies For '28 Outlined at Meetings A.A.I.R. Dinner Provides Social Activities

By C. B. Lister

THERE was the usual rush and palavering around National Headquarters on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, January 26 to 28, when the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association and the friends of the game among the well-known ammunition company representatives got together for the annual series of conferences and meetings which culminated in the meeting of the Board of Directors in the Gold Room of the Hotel Lafayette Friday night and the meeting of the newly elected Executive Committee at the headquarters offices on Saturday morning.

When the roll was called at the Directors' Meeting, the following answered "here":

F. M. Waterbury	G. L. Wotkins	Gustavus D. Pope
M. A. Reckord	C. H. Wilson	Orvel Johnson
G. A. Fraser	Julian S. Hatcher	Wm. H. Rupertus
G. C. Shaw	Stuart Scott	A. B. Critchfield
George Kemp	Harry L. Smith	L. M. Rumsey, Jr.
Victor M. Hovis	Frank Maloney	Townsend Whelen
K. K. V. Casey	Irving R. Caulkins	C. C. Stanchfield
M. E. McManes	D. C. McDougal	Karl T. Frederick
L. W. T. Waller, Jr.	F. W. Parker, Jr.	H. B. Van Sciver
Karl D. Loos	Nathaniel C. Nash	H. H. Kerr
F. C. Ainsworth	W. L. Clay	J. C. R. Foster.

the year with only a very small deficit, and the officers expected that during the coming year the magazine might show a small profit, which could be used to help offset the deficit caused by the junior activities and could also be used to improve the publication.

The work of the Junior Rifle Corps received special attention in all of the officers' reports. The attitude of the Association is that this Junior work is essential to the future of the rifle-shooting game in this country. Even though the Association may have to conduct the activity at a loss, it is one of the jobs that needs to be done.

The considerable increase in the number of entries both at the National Matches and in the nation-wide postal matches of the Association was pointed out. The postal matches, according to the Secretary's report, had shown an increase of approximately 300 per cent in the number of entries over the preceding year.

The following new trophies were added to those provided for annual competition during the year:

The Colonel Gillard Clarke Trophy for the high civilian in the President's Match.

The Captain Edward H. Clarke Trophy for the winner of the Individual Pistol Match.

The Colt Trophy for the winning team in the National Police Pistol Team Match.

The Gooding Trophy, for the winner of the N. R. A. Individual Scholastic Championship in the gallery.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Trophy, for the winning team in the International Railwaymen's Team Match over the Dewar Course.

There was also added to the list the silver trophy presented by Lieut. Robert D. Foote, of the Marine Corps, to be awarded to the high marine in the National Individual Rifle Match, it to become the permanent property of the marine winning it twice in succession.

With the reports of the officers disposed of, the Directors proceeded to the election of officers for 1928. The result of the elections was as follows:

Lieut. Col. L. M. Rumsey, Jr., President.
Hon. Benedict Crowell, 1st Vice President.
Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, 2nd Vice President.
Col. G. A. Fraser, 3rd Vice President.
Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, Executive Vice President.
Mr. C. B. Lister, Secretary-Treasurer.

Additional members of the Executive Committee:

Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams	Maj. W. H. Rupertus
Commander A. D. Denny	Capt. G. L. Wotkins
Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Jr.	Maj. Nathaniel C. Nash
Maj. F. W. Parker, Jr.	Mr. G. D. Pope
Lieut. Col. F. M. Waterbury	Mr. Karl T. Frederick.

Mr. Karl T. Frederick, one of the men elected to the Executive Committee this year, is probably the outstanding authority in this country on anti-firearms legislation and the history of the various attempts which have been made to impose legislation of this

The Directors got down to business at a quarter past eight by electing Brig. Gen. Frank D. Henderson, who has control of the National Match Range at Camp Perry, as a Director of the Association to fill the vacancy caused by the fact that Admiral H. J. Ziegemeier, of the Navy, who had been elected by the members at Camp Perry, had been transferred to the west coast and could no longer serve on the Board.

Followed then the usual reports of officers, which brought out the following high lights of interest to all members of the Association:

There had been an increase of 3,850 in the number of individual annual members affiliated during 1927 as against those enrolled for 1926. There had been an increase of a hundred in the number of life members, while among the clubs, 296 new civilian outfits, 8 college clubs, and 182 school and camp clubs had been issued Association charters.

In order to handle the greatly increased work at National Headquarters, the offices had been moved from the Woodward Building to one of the newest office buildings in Washington—the Barr Building—where a much more efficient layout had been obtained at a saving of over two thousand dollars in rent.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN magazine had, of course, shown a very large increase in circulation, 26,600 copies having been distributed in December of 1927 as against 10,500 in December of 1926. This increase in circulation of the magazine had resulted in a much greater feeling of unity among the widely scattered members of the Association and affiliated clubs. The magazine, which in years past had represented a net loss to the Association of from four thousand to fourteen thousand dollars annually, had as a result of the increased circulation, with resultant increased advertising, been able to finish

type upon the shooters in various States. During the course of the meeting Mr. Frederick told the Directors of the many problems that have arisen in connection with the battle against anti-firearms laws and indicated that during the year past no less than ninety-seven ill-considered bills of this type had been defeated in the various State legislatures.

One of the subjects which came up for discussion during the meeting was the project advanced by Colonel Waterbury to eliminate cash prizes in the N. R. A. Matches fired in conjunction with the National Matches. Colonel Waterbury believes that the shooters would much prefer good-looking medals, which they could take home with them and keep, to the cash prize checks, which are soon disposed of along with the cash which they represent.

The plan advanced by Colonel Waterbury was to distribute a number of medals equal to the present number of cash prize checks, dividing the medals into three classes—Regular Service, National Guard, and civilian—and to pass along to the competitors in the form of reduced entry fees any saving which might result through the award of the medals in lieu of the cash prizes. The competitors at the National Matches have undoubtedly indicated a desire to have some kind of an allocation of prizes worked out which will enable the civilian and National Guard contingents to win a more proportionate share of prizes than they have in the past, in view of the fact that these two elements represent such a large proportion of the competitors present. The discussion precipitated by Colonel Waterbury's proposal therefore centers upon the question of whether the present cash-prize system shall be eliminated in favor of medals to be distributed in three classes, or whether the cash-prize system shall be continued, but so modified that each of the competing sections—Regular Service, National Guard, and civilian—will take back out of the match prize money in proportion to the entry fees paid in. The matter was referred back to the Executive Committee by the Board of Directors with a motion which recommended, but was not in any sense mandatory, that medals be substituted for cash.

The only other subject brought up at the Board meeting which caused any great amount of discussion was the question of the advisability of discontinuing the N. R. A. Service Co. The thought had been expressed that possibly by eliminating the sales service afforded members of the N. R. A. through the Service company, greater co-operation in the organization of rifle clubs and in the securing of members for the Association might be obtained from sporting-goods dealers throughout the country. It was the feeling of the Directors, however, that this was a service which actually affected dealer sales to such a very small point as to be practically negligible, and that, on the other hand, it was a service which the Association could and should render its members.

General Reckord discussed the efforts that were being made to obtain the National Matches for 1928, explaining the various steps that were being taken, and asking for the assistance of the Directors present in calling on their Congressmen and Senators to obtain their support for the matches.

The meeting of the Directors adjourned shortly before midnight.

The Executive Committee Meeting on Friday afternoon was largely a clean-up meeting for the purpose of closing out the business of the Committee for the year. The only action taken which was of general interest was the approval of a change in the conditions for the Championship Regimental Team Match so as to permit the entering of a team or teams in this match by the Navy, drawn from a naval landing force regiment rather than from individual ships of the Navy, as is required at present. It was explained to the Committee that while the number of men on a battleship is approximately equal to the number of men in a regiment of the Army or National Guard, only a comparatively small number of the sailors are supposed to be small-arms marksmen, with the result that a naval landing force regiment consists of rifle contingents from a battleship division. In justice to the Navy teams, it was felt that this change in conditions should therefore be approved.

A meeting of the newly elected Executive Committee took place Saturday morning. One of the matters of general interest which was discussed was the question of the standing position which should be sanctioned by the N. R. A. for competitions in which the free-rifle standing position is not authorized. The Committee felt that there was no logical objection to the use of the sling in the standing position, and it was therefore decided that in N. R. A. Matches the standing position as defined in Training Regulations 150-5 and 150-10 would be authorized, the only exception being that as long as the standing position without sling is required in the National Matches, the same position would be required in N. R. A. competitions fired at Camp Perry. The Committee decided to take this matter up with the National Board, with a view to having the use of the sling in the standing position again authorized in the National Matches.

Major Waller, as a member of the Rifle Promotion Committee of the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers, informed the Executive Committee that the various arms companies had decided upon a policy of not making donations to various individual

shoots throughout the country, and asked if the N. R. A. would be willing to handle a small fund which would be donated by the Institute for redistribution to important regional shoots. The Executive Committee made it plain that they would be glad to handle such a proposition should the Institute desire to establish such a limited fund.

The question of elimination of cash prizes at the Camp Perry Matches, which had been referred to the Executive Committee by the Board of Directors on the preceding evening, was discussed from all angles at the Executive Committee meeting, and a special subcommittee was appointed to study the entire idea and to make a report to the Executive Committee at its next meeting, which was set for the middle of April.

One of the interesting and enjoyable side lights of the meeting this year was the dinner of the Association of American International Riflemen. This Association was organized more than a decade ago, at a time when annual International Matches such as the Palma occupied the center of the shooting stage. During the past several years the A. A. I. R. has more or less dropped into the background, but interest in it was revived at Sea Girt a little more than a year ago, and at a meeting at that time Col. W. A. Tewes was elected Secretary.

The by-laws of the Association were also amended so as to permit membership by members of American International Small-Bore Teams, and the A. A. I. R. seems to be again assuming its place as a social and promotional factor for shooting in this country.

The dinner, which was held at the Hotel Lafayette prior to the Directors' Meeting, was attended by several shooters who were well acquainted with the heyday of the Palma, including K. K. V. Casey and Colonel Tewes. The International Riflemen had as their guests Mr. C. I. B. Henning, President of the Institute of Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers, Mr. I. L. Lippincott, Sales Manager of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., L. J. Hathaway, editor of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, and your humble servant.

While the A. A. I. R. is old in years, the jokes and yarns which went around were of the latest variety, although now and then at the insistence of some of the old-timers present Colonel Tewes unlimbered some of the stories which had amused members of former Palma, Olympic and Pan-American Teams, but which still retained all of their original zip. In other words, "a good time was had by all," and only the imminence of the annual Directors' Meeting finally broke up the dinner party.

It is to be hoped that all riflemen eligible for membership in the Association of American International Riflemen, which might be likened to the Shrine in the Masonic Order, will get in touch with the Secretary, Col. W. A. Tewes, in care of the Peters Cartridge Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.



Some Notes On the .38-40 Revolver

By Edward Paine, M. D.

IN AN abstract way we Americans are interested in revolver-shooting. There is a glamour and romance in the part played by the revolver in our early history that appeals to us all. We speak of ourselves as a nation of riflemen; but even more we love to think of ourselves as men skilled in the use of the handgun. Just how far this particular delusion is from actual truth anyone with an inquiring mind may easily determine. In my home town, a village of some twelve thousand people, there are just two men besides myself who make a hobby and sport of revolver-shooting. There are no doubt hundreds of revolvers and pistols owned in town, but the men do not reload their own ammunition and consequently do not shoot. The ordinary man finds his enthusiasm for becoming an expert seriously dampened when he finds that the purchase of a fine weapon is only the beginning, and that he will be obliged to spend an equal or greater sum for tools to make his revolver a going concern.

My two friends and myself put into the sport something of the enthusiasm and thought that the great multitude of country club habitués put into the game of golf, and while we are still far from expert we feel well repaid for our efforts. We can all shoot better than we could when we took up the game seriously some ten years ago. We are still a long way from being experts, but we find never-ending pleasure in trying to make our weapons live up to their possibilities.

Naturally, also, ten years of intensive reloading has put us in possession of a lot of first-hand information; an entirely different brand of information from that gained by reading even the best of books, for our results have not always tallied with accepted facts.

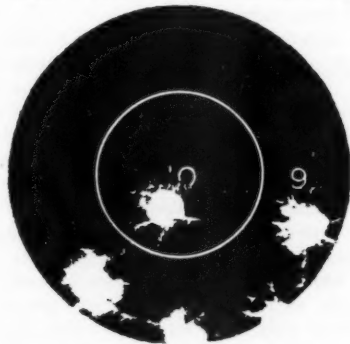
We have all used different types of guns. In ten years these guns have had an opportunity to prove their worth or to show up whatever weakness they might have. A gun that might be satisfactory for occasional use with factory cartridges might develop unexpected faults when used almost daily over a period of years.

The two other men have reloaded the .38 Smith & Wesson special cartridge and shot it in two guns—a Smith & Wesson target grade revolver and a Colt Army Special. They shoot a 160-grain bullet resized and lubricated in a Bond resizer. When they began to shoot they used black powder, but soon gave this up and turned to du Pont No. 80. Their results have been just what any one may expect with this powder and bullet loaded to full power.

The du Pont company state in their literature that as much as 11 grains of No. 80 may be used in the .38 Smith & Wesson

special cartridge. Eleven grains fills the shell pretty full, so full, in fact, that the powder is compressed in seating the bullet. Both these men decided that this was a bit extreme, so they reduced the charge of powder to 9½ grains. This gave great penetration and velocity, and good accuracy.

Unfortunately there were other and not as desirable results. After shooting several thousand rounds of this ammunition both men found that the barrels of their guns just ahead of the cylinder were cracked and stretched, so that new barrels had to be purchased. One of the men quit here. The other being more than commonly hard to convince kept replacing barrels and shooting until he had ruined three, when he also saw the light. Now this is just what anyone



may expect from these guns when cartridges much in excess of factory power are used extensively; the barrels of both of these guns apparently have a weakness just ahead of the cylinder, where the barrel comes back to meet the cylinder and where it is not supported by the metal of the frame. The Smith & Wesson Co. do not advise hand-loading. Evidently they know their guns' capabilities.

Now these results are illuminating. The .38 Smith & Wesson Special cartridge as loaded by the cartridge companies has fine accuracy at short range, but as far as power goes it is a squib. If you are limited to squib loads it is pretty poor stuff for the outdoor man, who shoots over unknown ranges and requires a certain amount of speed and power as well as accuracy. It would be my opinion, although I have had no experience to back up my statement, that the Ideal bullet of about 145 grains might develop less pressure and be safer with these heavy loads, but 145 grains is pretty light for serious work. Here the case of the .38 special rests.

My own experience has been largely with another gun and cartridge—the Colt Single Action in .38-40 caliber. I have loaded and shot other guns and cartridges, but my experience with the .38-40 has been, on the whole, so satisfactory that the bulk of my

work has been with this cartridge. When I bought the gun I think I must have fallen for the much-advertised reliability stuff, and also the much-talked-of power of the .38-40 cartridge. I have an entirely different opinion now of both gun and cartridge than I had when I began shooting.

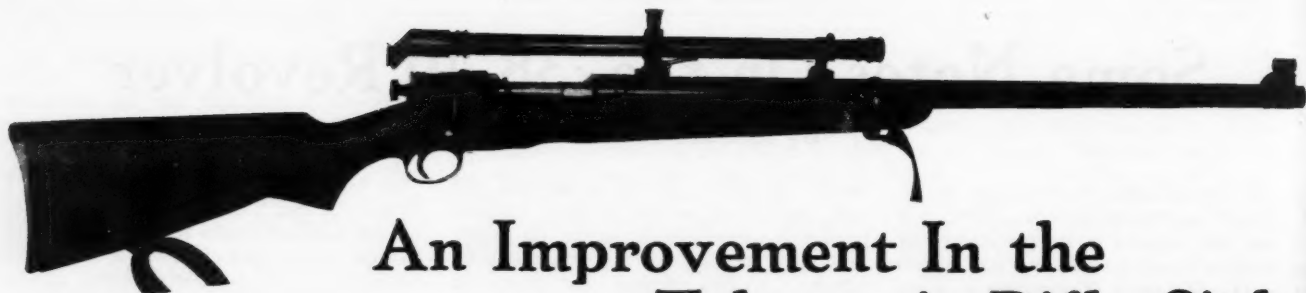
As for the single action—and I have owned and shot four—I would call it the most unreliable of all good guns, more subject to breakage of essential parts than any other gun I own, but superior to all other guns in every other respect. The breakage of main-springs, bolts, and bolt springs is annoying and in an emergency would be serious. As I use the gun it is merely an annoyance. I plan to keep the weak parts on hand, so that I will not be obliged to send the gun away for repairs. I believe any man planning to buy a single-action should know these facts. This matter of breakage of parts would be a serious one for a man planning a trip far from civilization and where he had but one gun. But I believe the gun has so many good points that one can disregard these faults. The single-action is the only gun that fits my hand perfectly; that does my hand no injury even when extreme loads are fired from it. These to me are far more important than a weakness in the firing mechanism. I have shot thousands of rounds of the heaviest loads in my guns and none of them have shown any sign of strain in barrel or cylinder. They are as tight and accurate as when new.

The .38-40 cartridge is the target of a lot of adverse criticism, most of which has no basis in fact. Like any other cartridge, it can be loaded so as to be very unreliable, but also it can be loaded to be very accurate and fairly powerful. Its weak point is its comparatively light bullet, and with me its outstanding merit has been its accuracy over all ranges.

There are several cartridges on the market that can be loaded to give much more power than the .38-40, notably the .44-40, the .44 special, and the .45, but none of them, I believe, are a bit more accurate. A 200-grain bullet shot from the .44 or .45 strikes a better balance between speed and weight than does the 180-grain bullet of the .38-40.

I do not find a bottle-necked shell as objectionable as many claim. All shells shot with heavy loads should be sized full length. It insures easy loading and extraction. Of course, the bottle-necked shell will not stand this resizing quite as long as some straight shells. The .38 special can be shot almost indefinitely. The .38-40 shell is done after reloading a dozen times. These shells will last longer when sized full length than when only the necks are sized. I notice that my .38-40 shells last longer than any .45 Colt

(Continued on Page 10)



An Improvement In the Telescopic Rifle Sight

By Capt. G. L. Wotkins

A GLANCE at the photographs indicates what we are after. We wish to lower our line of sight with the scope so that it will coincide with that of the iron sights, and it seems we have done so and without in any way complicating matters or interfering with the optical system. The little gadget works beautifully, the accuracy is splendid, while the comfort is all one could wish. These points count big, as any rifleman, small-bore particularly, is well aware of. I believe we have something here that is going to put the scope sight more than ever on the map, for we no longer have any excuse for craning our necks and otherwise contorting ourselves in order to adjust the face on the stock so that some sort of support results when looking through our otherwise admirable sighting instruments.

This little trick is simple, can be instantly removed if desired and in no way, as before stated, interferes with the field of view or clearness of the image. The little prism, for that is what it is, is of the rhomboid type. This may be considered as made up of two right-angle reflecting prisms built in one piece. It does not invert or reinvert the image, or change the direction of the beam of light, but simply displaces the beam parallel to itself.

The sight line is four-tenths of an inch lower when employing the prism than without it. This results in practically the same line of sight as when using iron sights. In my particular case it is exactly the same on my latest small-bore equipment, a view of which is shown. This is an outstanding improvement, as any rifleman conversant with the subject can readily understand, for facial support should always be as solid as possible. It has always been the case, except in very special instances where special equipment has been built (special stock, etc.) to cover this most essential point, that the introduction of the scope sight results in more or less upsetting of the firm bedding of the face against the stock. This is particularly true of bolt-action rifles.

With some types of rifle actions this little

device should give us a sight line even lower than we are able to obtain with iron sights in their very lowest position. On the Springfield M1, or caliber .22, we are prevented from going any lower than the clearance of the prism box with the receiver bridge allows; but this, as can be observed, produces a sight line identical with that obtained with the Lyman sight.

I believe in many instances it will be found desirable to affix a front telescopic sight base about 1/16-inch higher than the original on the barrel. If this is done it will be found that when the glass is placed on the rifle it may be aligned by glancing through the iron peepsight disk which has been adjusted for a certain range, and the cross wires of the telescope brought into the approximate center of the peep. Then the iron rear sight is turned down or removed entirely, as the case may be, and the scope is about right to start with. This obtains with the Springfield M1 rifle, as I have found it, although it may or may not be the case with other rifles; that will have to be determined by each rifleman. It does, however, lower that sight line, and this is what we are after; and it can be lowered more or less, according to the amount of displacement we consider desirable. In my case I figured out that .4 of an inch on the Springfield M1 would produce iron sight facial support, and this it has done to a nicety and exactness quite unusual when working up an idea of this kind. It appears that this four-tenths of an inch is about right for the A5 Winchester scope, and should prove about right for Fecker and Stevens glasses, I should think.

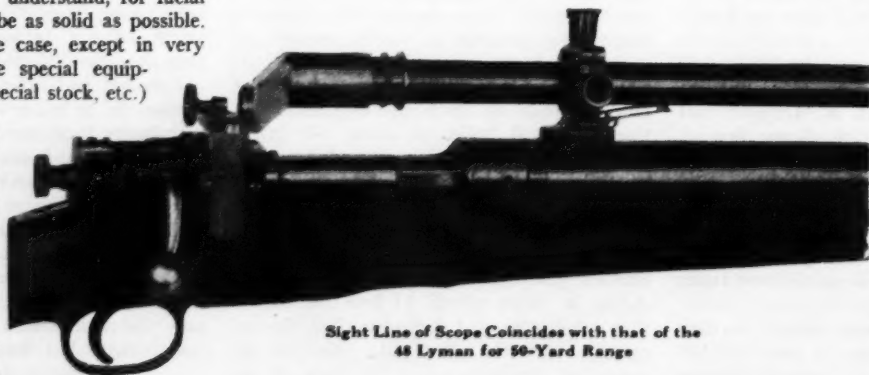
It certainly works beautifully on my latest battery, and is exceedingly accurate and most comfortable indeed; and it is that comfort we must have if we are to excel in finest rifle marksmanship.

It seems to me that the firm who cares to put out such a simple gadget in conjunction with their regular telescopic rifle sights will find it pays good dividends. It should not prove expensive and it certainly does not complicate matters in the least. It most assuredly puts a new complexion on the stocking problem, for it assures the same facial support no matter what form of sighting we may wish to use. I consider it a distinct improvement, and a simple and very practical one.

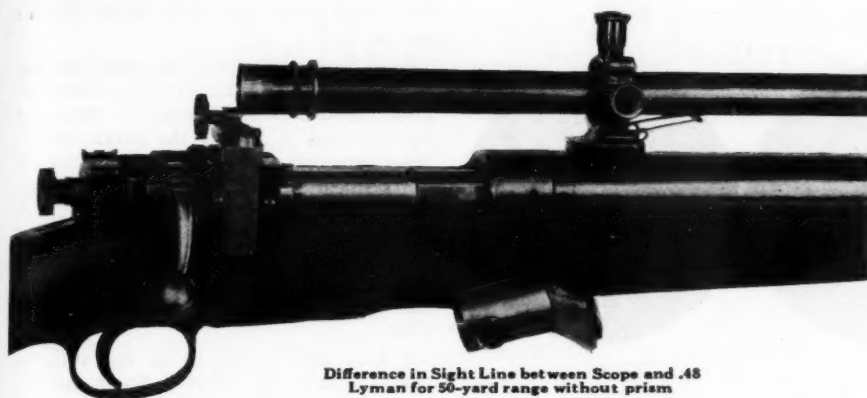
The groups shown were made one afternoon recently at 25 yards with the equipment illustrated in this article. There are five shots in each target, and although the writer is very much out of practice and the rifle right off the press, as it were, he had not the slightest difficulty in placing the little bullets in the sticking place. The adjustment of the Lyman sight and the adjustment of the scope sight are such that when one glances through the peep of the Lyman (they were both sighted for 50 yards) it is seen that the cross wires of the scope are in the exact center of the peep hole of the iron sight disk. This may or may not be luck. It surely is what we worked for, but hardly expected to such a degree of exactness.

The prism box slides onto the eyepiece of the scope snugly, but in order to assure its position a little thumb screw is used to bind the little prism box firmly to the telescope. No matter how the little prism box is positioned the cross wires, of course, remain fixed. The prism may be adjusted sideways, etc., in order to suit the rifleman exactly, and this adjustment in no way changes the group.

The eye relief is entirely taken up, practically, by the prism; and this means that the eye of the rifleman must be right against



Sight Line of Scope Coincides with that of the 48 Lyman for 50-Yard Range



Difference in Sight Line between Scope and .48
Lyman for 50-yard range without prism

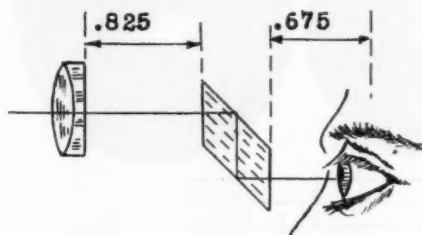
the aperture of the prism box. When so positioned the full field is obtained. As the caliber-.22 rifle has no recoil this is not in the least an objectionable feature; in fact, it is an advantage, as we are thus assured of the same practical results as when placing the eye close to the peep of our iron rear sight. Perhaps in a high-power rifle this closeness would prove serious, and I am going to find out shortly. As our target-rifle telescopic sights slide in their mounts it is possible this intimate contact may not prove as serious as one might expect. It surely would prove a distinct advantage could we use this little prism on our powerful caliber-.30 match rifles. It is not absolutely necessary to have this full field of view, but it seems more restful to me to have it so. Of course, the prism could be built into the optical system of the telescope, and thus we would obtain our eye relief and safety; but at present no such target glass exists. Perhaps this little prism will be the means of creating a new telescopic target sight for high-power rifles. Such a sight is not necessary when employing the caliber-.22 rifle; that is a cinch.

This prism idea is not new, though I have never seen or heard of its being tried on our target telescopic sights, but I have no doubt it has been tried in the past. The results obtained are most satisfactory and appear to me worthy of very serious consideration by our various scope manufacturers and rifle enthusiasts. I am quite sure they will find it an improvement over the present system.

The prism box I have is made of brass. Were this little device to be manufactured I would suggest a lighter metal—aluminum, or perhaps steel. It is best to have it as light as possible in order that the springs of the rear mount are not loaded unduly. Were I to have another built I should have it fabricated of aluminum, I think.

My friend Russell Wiles, Sr., had this prism affair in mind for some time, although, if I remember aright, he wanted it mounted on the sleeve of the cocking piece of the Springfield rifle. I don't know just how he expected to take care of various elevations, but it seems to me that was his idea. The photograph of the offset rifle scope mounted on a service rifle shows another

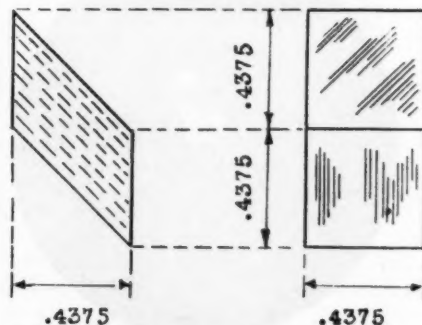
sight I played with some years ago. This sight is known as the "Casey," named for that very famous rifleman, Maj. K. K. V. Casey, of powder and rifle fame. This sight was



Showing the Simple Optical Principle Involved

mounted so that the line of sight was on the left side of the rifle, thus allowing unob-

THE RHOMBOID PRISM



This prism must be made of a glass whose refractive index is equal to 1.6211. If the index is less than this figure the refracting surfaces of the prism must be silvered

structed view of the iron sights by the simple expedient of twisting the whole sight (revolving) to the left somewhat. The offset eyepiece overcame the usual objections to the side position of mounting. This glass gave good results, as I know; but the general hook-up was not entirely satisfactory. The glass recoiled or slid in its mounts and was returned to the firing position by a spring. The constant hammering loosened things inside and out. The optical layout was in the main satisfactory.

From Wiles' idea and the Casey sight I believed the little prism attachment was worthy of a trial; and thus we have what you can see is a very simple and quite compact device, which greatly lowers the position of the eye when using the telescopic rifle sight for target work.

I have been unable to discover the slightest loss of illumination through the use of this device. In theory there is some, but practically there is none that I can see. It certainly is a comfortable feeling to be able to snug down to your scope as one does with iron sights. One trial is enough; and I will wager that riflemen will not rest satisfied until they can get a similar device. Shooters will look to our scopemakers to bring out such article, I feel sure.

My little housing is not as compact as it could be, but it answers very well as an experiment and indicates thoroughly the soundness of the idea.

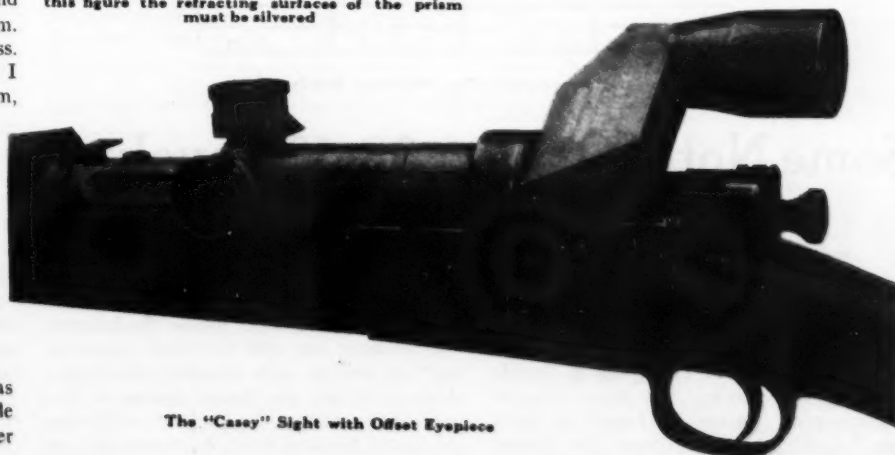
We now have the same facial contact as with iron sights. Laugh that off.

(Targets on following page.)

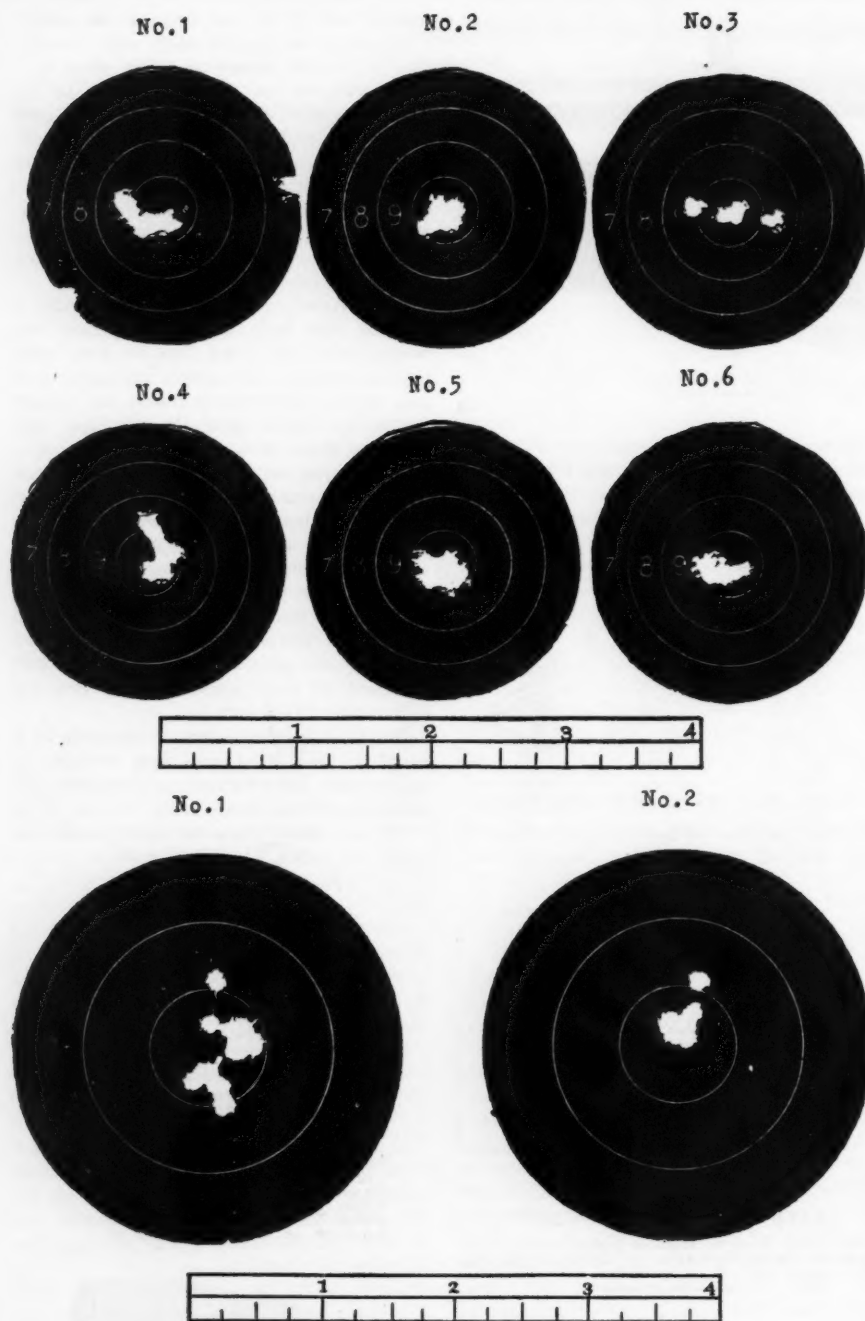
The Hunter's Soliloquy

If I were a big, fat woodchuck
And lived down in a hole,
I'd never show my whiskers
To a gosh darn living soul!
I'd pick a place where grass was deep
And down among the roots I'd creep;
Just once a week I'd look around,
And if within a mile I found
A motor car was parked and still,
One dive would bury me in the hill.
A woodchuck's life is but a trifle
When a guy shows up with a Springfield rifle.
The bullets are small, but they travel fast,
And leave no time to review your past
I'd grab a bite and dive right back
Before the gun had time to crack
And if I stumbled, stopped or fell,
I'd be on my way to woodchuck H—.

—Harry R. Rhines.



The "Casey" Sight with Offset Eyepiece



Targets Accompanying Capt. Wotkyns' Article

Some Notes On The .38-40 Revolver

(Continued from Page 7)

shells I have ever been able to buy. The .45 shell heads have a habit of pulling off before the rest of the shell is worn out.

When I first began to shoot the .38-40 I bought Winchester smokeless shells and re-loaded them. They all had a small primer pocket. I found that I had lots of trouble with No. 80 powder and some lots of primers—poor ignition. I found out later that I could get small primers that worked all right, but in the meantime I had solved

the problem in another way, by buying new Remington shells taking the large $2\frac{1}{2}$ primer. Not all large primers are satisfactory. I don't care for the ordinary copper primer. It seems thin and soft. Often the hammer will perforate one with backward escape of gas; and what is more annoying, the primer blows back into the frame, making it impossible to rotate the cylinder until the cylinder is removed from the frame and the empty shell ejected. The Remington No.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ nickel primer has never given me this trouble.

Good ammunition isn't the result of any happy accident. It means taking pains all along the line. After I resize my shells and reprime them I expand the necks with a Bond expander; then I ream out the mouth of the shell slightly to remove the crimp. Next I introduce the powder charges. Then I seat the bullets rather deeply by hand, and complete the job of seating and crimping in a Bond tool. I have also used the Belding & Mull straight-line loader with good results.

I have tried nearly all of the available powders—Bull's-eye, du Pont No. 3 and No. 5, and No. 80. Bull's-eye in the recommended charge of four grains is very mild—a short-range load and nothing else. I noticed that Mattern in his book mentioned this load and said it gave a velocity of a thousand feet a second. Eight hundred would be nearer to it. There is no occasion for shooting such squibs as this in the .38-40. The beauty of the gun and cartridge is that you can really work up a high-speed load that will be entirely safe. Anyone who has ever shot these fast loads out of doors, especially at objects on the water, and compared results with some ordinary ammunition, will have an eye-opener.

Du Pont No. 3, and later No. 5, were used extensively with the best of results. However, none of these powders suit me as well as No. 80. I use 14 grains behind the 180-grain bullet cast fairly hard. This load is fast and accurate and the recoil is not extreme. The du Pont people say that as much as 18 grains behind a metal-jacketed bullet is safe; but this load does not interest me. It would be faster, but the recoil would be greater and the accuracy probably less. Then, again, I don't feel easy in my shooting when I am looking for the gun to go to pieces the next shot; and I should expect that after 18 grains one might rapidly drift across the border line into trouble.

I am enclosing a 5-shot group made at 20 yards with the 14-grain load. I have made 30-yard groups but slightly larger; and of course the single action isn't a target gun; and, also, I am not an expert.

I own no stock in the .38-40 and am not trying to boost its sale. In fact, if I were advising a man today I should probably not advise this cartridge. The .44 special or the .44-40 with the 200-grain bullet is much nearer the ideal. But men are strange. We are not all attracted to the same type of woman, or the same religion, or the same gun and cartridges—and isn't it a blessing?

My advice to any man would be this: There are, no doubt, better cartridges on the market, but if you are bound to shoot the .38-40, don't approach it with too much hostility. It was given a bad name years ago, and bad names stick. Look upon it as a cartridge of great possibilities, and handle it as you would any other good cartridge, and the results will more than justify your efforts.

A New .25-Caliber Cartridge

By N. H. Roberts

YES; a new .25-caliber high-power cartridge! The ideal, or perfected cartridge of this caliber, is soon to be available to the riflemen of our country. Someone may say that there is no need of such a cartridge; that we already have enough cartridges of this caliber at present. True, we have enough .25-caliber high-power cartridges at present—such as they are; but we have not yet brought out a cartridge of this caliber that is exactly *right* in every respect and one that gives as *fine average accuracy* as many riflemen desire. Therefore, we need the perfected .25-caliber high-power cartridge which will, we are confident, give us this desired accuracy and improved ballistics.

This new cartridge will be far superior in ballistics and accuracy to any other cartridge of this caliber yet produced. To quote the words of Mr. A. O. Niedner, vice president of the Niedner Rifle Corporation, who will make the new cartridge and make barrels, or complete rifles, for it: "I will use all my ingenuity and skill in bringing out this new cartridge, which will startle everyone who has ever had anything to do with the .25-caliber high-power."

Our present .25-caliber high-power cartridges are: the .25-35-caliber Winchester, the .25-caliber Remington, the .25-36-caliber Marlin, the .250-3,000 Savage, the .25-caliber Krag, and the .25-caliber Niedner, or Whelen, which is the .30-06 case necked down. Of these, the first four named have too small powder capacity—do not hold enough powder—while the last-named cartridge holds too much, or has too large powder capacity. The .25-caliber Krag cartridge holds just the right quantity of powder, but it is a rimmed cartridge and is not adapted to our best type of bolt actions, such as the Springfield and Mauser. Thus it will be apparent that we really need a rimless .25-caliber cartridge of about the same powder capacity as the .25-caliber Krag.

About fifteen years ago the late Dr. F. W. Mann and Mr. A. O. Niedner made very extensive experiments with .25-caliber rifles using cartridges made by necking down the Krag and Springfield cases, and also had a special large case made to order at Frank-

ford Arsenal, which Mr. Niedner named the "Hamburg" cartridge. Their tests, covering a period of two years or more, proved that the Krag case gave the best accuracy and the best average results. The "Hamburg" and the Springfield cases held too much powder, could not be properly filled up with any smokeless powder then made, and the slight increase in velocity obtained from these larger cases was not balanced by the falling off in accuracy.

This new .25-caliber high-power cartridge will be made by necking down the 7-mm. Mauser cartridge to .25-caliber. The Krag

each at 100 yards rest, with telescope sight. Lieutenant Colonel Whelen, Mr. C. S. Landis, and other riflemen have also been looking, for many years, for such a rifle and cartridge in this caliber; and while the .25-caliber Griffin & Howe, the .25-caliber Niedner-Springfield, and the .250-caliber Springfield-Niedner rifles give finer average accuracy than the rifles of this caliber available ten years ago, no one has yet produced a .25-caliber high-power rifle and cartridge that will give this desired average accuracy combined with high velocity and low trajectory.

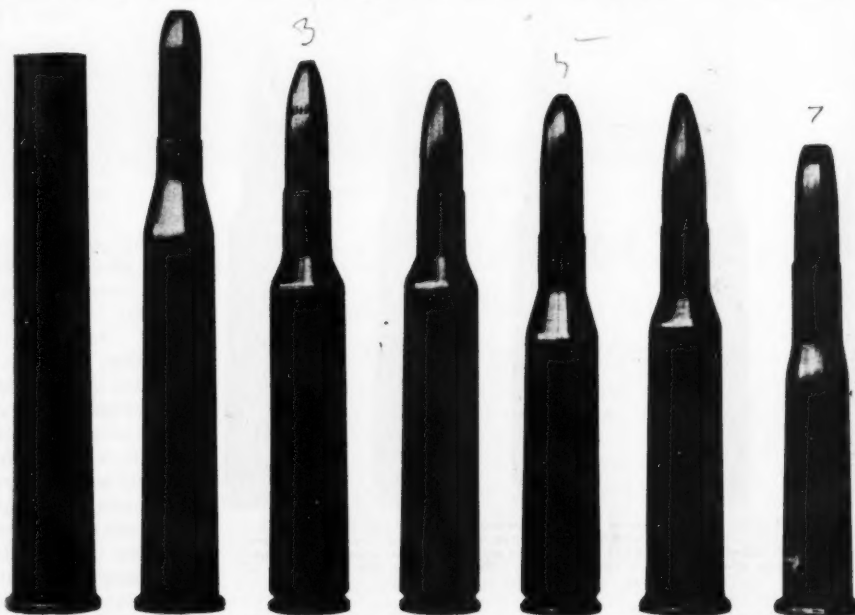
Since 1909, Mr. Sage and I have thoroughly tested out ten different .25-caliber high-power rifles, or barrels, using the .25-36-caliber Marlin, the .25-35-caliber Winchester, the .25-caliber Krag using the Mann base-band bullet, the .25-caliber Krag using commercial bullets, the .25-caliber Niedner, the .25-caliber Whelen and the .250-3,000-caliber Savage cartridges in our endeavors to get a rifle and cartridge that would give us this desired average of 1-inch groups at 100 yards. These rifles included the Stevens Ideal No. 44½ action, the Winchester single-shot, and the Springfield and Mauser bolt actions.

With these rifles and cartridges we have tried all kinds of smokeless powders made in

this country, as well as some imported smokeless powders, and all makes and different weights of .25-caliber bullets that have been on the market during these years. We also tested thoroughly the Mann base-band .25-caliber bullet, and several other special hand-made and special factory-made bullets of this caliber, in these rifles mentioned.

We have spent many months on the rifle range, testing and experimenting with these rifles, firing about 50,000 shots during this time. Tests have been made under all the various weather conditions, both in summer and winter, and these tests repeated again and again, in the endeavor to ascertain the accuracy of these rifles and cartridges at 100 to 500 yards' rest, most of the tests being made at 100 to 200 yards.

With all these different rifles and cartridges during all these years of experimenting, we have not found a .25-caliber high-power rifle



No. 1, 40-90 Sharps, shown for purpose of comparison with the "Hamburg" cartridge which is No. 2. No. 3, .25 cal. Whelen with 100-grain open point bullet; No. 4, .25 cal. Niedner with 100-grain soft point bullet; No. 5, ".25 cal. Roberts" with 115-grain bullet; No. 6, .25 cal. Krag with 100-grain soft point bullet; No. 7, .25-35 Winchester with 117-grain soft point bullet. Photographs are exact size of cartridges.

case, which Dr. Mann and Mr. Niedner proved to be the most accurate of the lot, has just about the same powder capacity as the 7-mm. Mauser case. The two may be considered identical in that respect; and the 7-mm. has therefore been selected as the basis for the perfected .25-caliber high-power cartridge.

Lieut. Col. Townsend Whelen has cooperated with Mr. Niedner in designing this new cartridge, and has suggested an improved shape for the shoulder of the case, which will cause the powder to burn under better conditions than in any other cartridge, thus reducing the pressure developed as well as improving the accuracy of the new cartridge.

For about twenty years my friend, Mr. F. J. Sage, and I have been vainly searching for a .25-caliber high-power rifle and cartridge that would average 1-inch groups of 10 shots

and cartridge that can be relied upon to make 1-inch groups at 100 yards with any regularity. Some of these rifles and cartridges occasionally gave this desired 1-inch group, but there was no certainty of being able to duplicate that group with the same identical ammunition and under the same weather conditions. The 1-inch groups occasionally made were the result of luck, or chance, or were "freak" groups.

Accordingly, Mr. Sage and I this year commenced looking about for a new cartridge case that could easily be necked down to .25 caliber and which would hold more powder than the .250-3,000 Savage case and less than the .25-caliber Whelen, or Niedner case, with a view to endeavoring to get some rifle-maker to produce this improved cartridge.

of the proposed new cartridge to Mr. Sage the latter entered into correspondence with Mr. Niedner in regard to producing this new cartridge and chambering barrels for the same. Mr. Niedner was very enthusiastic over the proposed cartridge, but stated that the expense of tooling up for the same would be more than the Niedner Rifle Corporation cared to incur at the outset, but that they would discount one-half of this cost if we would assume the other half. Furthermore, Mr. W. A. Stolley, president of the Niedner Rifle Corporation, was so enthusiastic over this matter that he offered personally to contribute toward the expense of tooling up for the new cartridge.

After considerable correspondence on my part with rifle-men in an attempt to interest

power cartridge now made in this country.

Barrels for the .25-caliber Roberts cartridge will be chambered with the same tolerance as the National Match Springfield rifles, which experience has fully demonstrated is the correct method of chambering barrels in order to secure the very finest accuracy.

The Niedner Rifle Corporation will be ready in the near future to furnish barrels, or complete rifles, for the new cartridge, as well as cases or cartridges for the same. Small-bore rifle-men who are looking for a super-accurate .25-caliber high-power rifle will find this "the rifle of our dreams" in the matter of accuracy and improved ballistics, we are confident.

ANTI-PISTOL LEGISLATION

By KARL T. FREDERICK

New York State

A BILL, known as No. 585, has been introduced in the State Legislature of New York. The same bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Baumes under the number 417.

There are many objections which can be made to this bill, among which are the following:

Section 1896(2) includes air pistols and rubber guns as well as real firearms. This is of real interest to the toy manufacturers.

Section 1899, while a continuation of our present Sullivan law, is, nevertheless, thoroughly bad. It requires a license for possession in the home, on the farm or in the woods, even though on one's own property. It has never been effective in the slightest degree in reducing crime but has simply made criminals out of thousands of perfectly good people who have neglected to get a license.

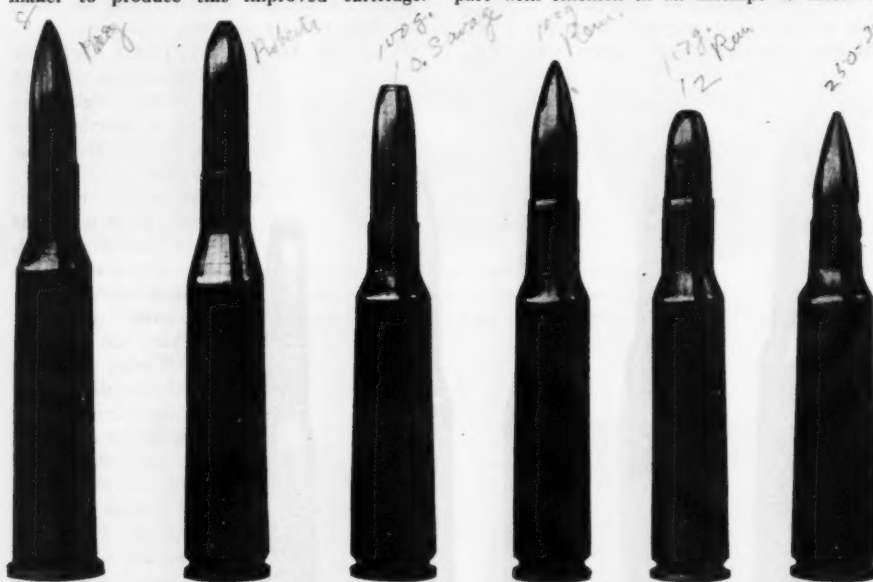
The same objection applies to 1899a.

Section 1899b limits licenses to those who need them for their protection. In other words, no one can get a license for the purpose of sport or hunting unless he happens to belong to the N. R. A. Furthermore, the provision is very unfair in that a nonresident of New York, even though he may work in New York as a bank messenger or otherwise, can not, under this act, be granted a license.

Sections 1899h and 1899i are thoroughly undesirable. The provision to purchase through the police authorities is simply another hardship imposed upon the law-abiding citizen which can have no effect in reducing crime.

Section 1899j is stupid. Under it an officer of the United States Army would be unable to get his pistol repaired in New York State. The same may be said of policemen and of persons exempted by Section 1899n.

As a whole the bill is very badly drawn, it is not in line with any modern legislation on the subject of pistol legislation, and can accomplish nothing in the way of preventing crime. Its only possible effect can be in making life harder for the ordinary law-abiding citizen.



No. 8, .25 cal. Krag with 100-grain soft point bullet, shown for comparison with ".25 cal. Roberts" (No. 9) and .250 cal. Savage with 100-grain soft point U.S. Cartridge Co. bullet (No. 10); No. 11, .25 cal. Remington with 100-grain full metal cased bullet; No. 12, .25 cal. Remington with 117-grain open point boat-tail bullet; No. 13, .250 cal. Savage with 87-grain metal cased bullet. Photographs are exact size of cartridges

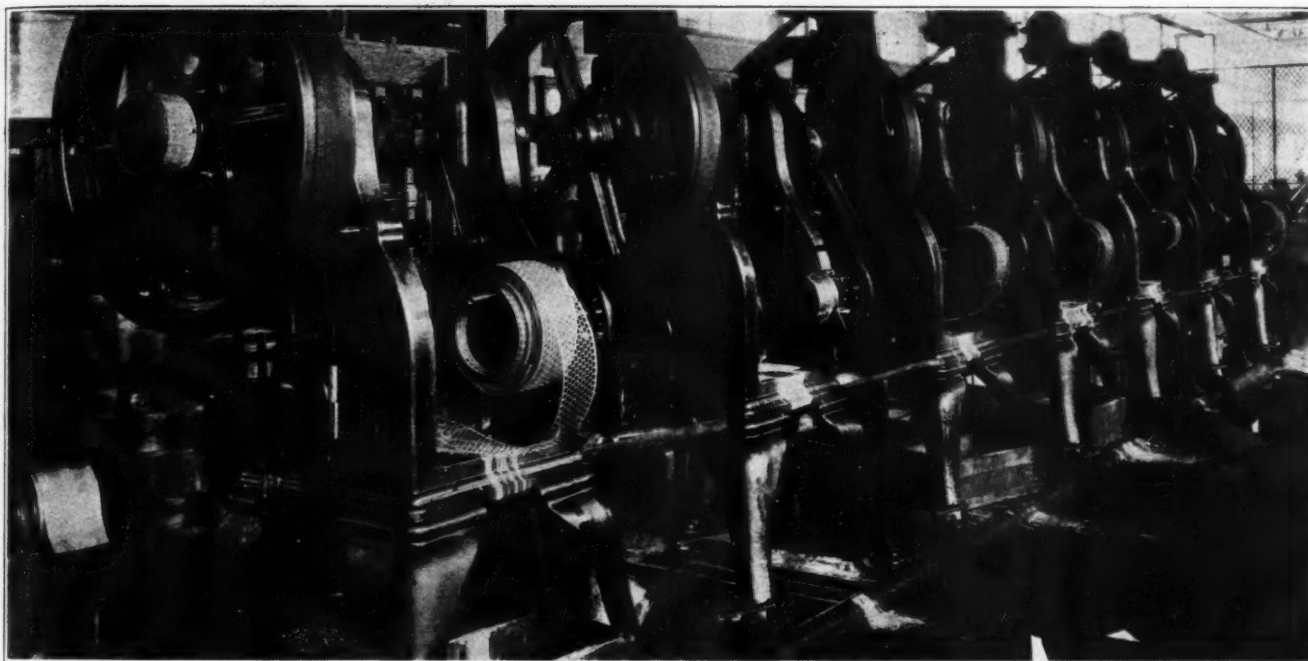
Several different cartridges were considered, such as the 6.5-caliber Mannlicher and the 7-mm. Mauser, and the powder capacities of these cases were carefully ascertained, their shape considered, and other details discussed. After many discussions of this question we decided that the 7-mm. Mauser case necked down would give us the ideal, or perfected, .25-caliber high-power cartridge.

As Lieutenant Colonel Whelen was spending part of his vacation in August this year at Jackson, N. H., I returned from Vermont in season to have the pleasure of spending a day and a half with him at Jackson; and among other matters of interest we briefly discussed this matter of necking down the 7-mm. case to .25-caliber in the attempt to produce a more accurate-shooting cartridge. Colonel Whelen stated that in his opinion this 7-mm. Mauser case necked down would give considerably better accuracy than any .25-caliber high-power cartridge now made; and after his return to Washington I corresponded with him in regard to this matter.

After I reported Colonel Whelen's opinion

them in this matter Colonel Whelen, Mr. Stolley, Mr. Sage and myself have arranged to have the Niedner Rifle Corporation bring out this new cartridge in the near future, and they are now tooling up for the same. Colonel Whelen suggested that this new cartridge should be called the ".25-Caliber Roberts" cartridge; but my friend Mr. Sage is the man who really induced Mr. Niedner to bring out the new cartridge. However, all the parties concerned have agreed that the new cartridge shall be named in my honor.

The illustrations herewith show the new ".25-Caliber Roberts" cartridge, as well as the others mentioned in this article, for the purpose of comparison. Particular attention is called to the shape of the shoulder of the new cartridge, which is very much more tapering than in any other American cartridge. This shape at this point will, Colonel Whelen and Captain Wotkins assure us, materially reduce the pressures developed, greatly improve the burning of the powder, and thus give improved ballistics and superior accuracy as compared with any other .25-caliber high-



Blanking and Cupping Rim-Fire Cartridge Cases

Manufacture and Testing of .22-Caliber Cartridges

By United States Cartridge Co.

THERE is a certain brand of coffee which is advertised as being good to the last drop. And it may be said of .22-caliber rim-fire cartridges that they have to be good to the last shot. To illustrate:

If the bullets of forty-nine .22 long-rifle cartridges combine to eat the heart out of the bull at 100 yards and the fiftieth cartridge meanders ever so little out of the black at 5 o'clock, the manufacturers of that particular lot of cartridges are apt to receive a letter telling them that as makers of ammunition they are A-1 ditch-diggers.

Likewise, if a .22 short fails to go when its rim is crushed out of shape on the worn edge of the chamber of some ancient rifle that has just become the prize possession of a small boy, the manufacturers are due to receive a short but emphatically worded missive telling them that their "bullets are no good."

It makes no odds what sort of road a .22 rim-fire cartridge has traveled from factory to shooter, how long it has been on the way, through what vicissitudes of storm and storage it has passed, or what sort of rifle or revolver it is finally jammed into, Mr. Ultimate Consumer expects it to deliver with pristine precision. If it fails in any respect, regardless of any contributing cause whatsoever, Mr. Ultimate Consumer registers his disapproval either in a letter of fervent protest or—which is worse from the manufacturers' standpoint—by asking for some other brand the next time he makes a purchase.

From these preliminary remarks the intel-

EDITOR'S NOTE—This interesting and instructive article on the manufacture of .22-caliber ammunition is presented through the courtesy of the United States Cartridge Company. It should prove of interest to all readers of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, particularly those who wonder what makes that U. S. N. R. A. stuff shoot the way it does.

ligent reader may gather some faint impression of what the manufacturers of .22 rim-fire cartridges are up against. It seems quite fitting that it should preface any story having to do with the manufacture and inspection of such cartridges.

Like ancient Gaul, the manufacture of .22 rim-fire cartridges may be divided into three parts. First comes the manufacture of the shell and bullet, then the priming, and finally the loading. And at every stage of manufacture, priming and loading there is some form of inspection or testing.

Inspection is continuous. In fact, it begins before any of the components are brought together. Back in the rolling mills, the lead smelters, the powder plants and the chemical laboratories, inspectors hold their products to close tolerances. And after these products reach the cartridge manufacturers they are checked again to be sure that there has been rigid adherence to specifications. It is well within the facts to say that no

other article, selling at such a low price, is produced to such fine limits, or calls for such exacting supervision during manufacture, as a .22-caliber cartridge.

Even after the cartridges have been nested in their little boxes, bundled into cartons of 500, packed into wooden cases of 10,000 and shipped to the four corners of the earth they still have to face that last inspection test in which Mr. Ultimate Consumer is the inspector-in-chief.

MAKING THE SHELLS

A rim-fire cartridge shell is made from an alloy of copper and spelter which is known in cartridge factories as gilding metal. This metal comes from the brass mill in the form of a narrow strip of specified width and thickness. If passed by the plant testing laboratory, the metal goes to the cartridge department and is fed into what is known as a cupping machine. This machine has multiple punches which stamp out disks and then ram the disks through a die which forms them into shallow metal cups. The punches are so arranged as to utilize as much of the metal as possible, with the result that when the waste strip comes out at the rear of the machine it is so full of close-spaced holes that it looks like a commutation ticket at the end of a hard month.

As it comes from the cupping machine the cup has a comparatively heavy wall, as the thickness of the metal and the size of the disk have been so calculated as to provide sufficient metal for the required length of



Priming Rim-Fire Cartridge Cases

finished shell, plus a slight excess to take care of the trimming operation.

The cup now goes to what is known as a draw press. By the use of automatic devices the cups are fed down to the bed of the press, halting for an instant over the hollow dies, into which they are immediately forced by multiple plungers acting with tremendous force. The diameter clearances between the plunger and the wall of the die determine the thickness of the shell at this stage of drawing. As this operation is completed the drawn shells are kicked out and an instant later a new set of cups are forced into the empty dies.

All drawing operations are alike, and the number of such operations depends upon the desired length of the finished shell. In the case of a .22 short, one drawing is sufficient, but the shell for the .22 long and .22 long rifle requires a second draw. Shells pass this stage of manufacture in less time than it takes to briefly describe the operation in print. The .22-short cups are handled in gangs of 12, and the machine operates at a rate of nearly 100 strokes to the minute.

When the shells have been through their final draw they are slightly longer than the shell of a finished cartridge, and to bring them to true length they are automatically fed into a trimming machine, which operates on the principle of a small turning lathe, the shell being firmly held in a bushing while a cutting tool, set at the right length, is forced up against it. So accurate is this trimming operation that shells are held to a maximum and minimum tolerance of only three-thousandths of an inch.

The shell is now in the form of a small copper tube with the closed end in convex shape. It next goes to the heading machine, in which the open end is supported against the shoulder of a heading punch while the

closed end is driven up against a bunter which mushrooms the metal into a die that forms the rim and at the same time stamps the manufacturer's brand in the center of the head. While this operation is automatically and rapidly done, it is closely controlled, as the successful priming of the shell depends upon a uniform space for priming mixture being left in the rim of the shell.

Along with the operations which have been described, care has been exercised to see that the metal maintains its proper temper. The cupping and drawing operations tend to harden the metal, and this is counteracted by heat treatment in annealing furnaces under accurate temperature control. The hardness of the shell has a very important bearing on the correct functioning of the finished cartridge. Should the shell be too hard, the rim may fail to yield sufficiently under the blow of the firing-pin to insure perfect ignition; or, it might fail to expand at time of firing sufficiently to fill the chamber and prevent escape of powder gases to the rear. On the other hand, if the metal is too soft the shell will expand so as to fill any irregularity in the chamber and "freeze" so closely to the chamber wall as to render extraction difficult.

MAKING THE BULLET

Though a bullet for a .22 short cartridge weighs only 30 grains, and the bullet for a long-rifle cartridge is but 10 grains heavier, their manufacture involves a number of operations, all of which are controlled as carefully as the more extended operations for the manufacture of a .30-caliber service bullet.

Bullets for use in cartridges loaded with black or Lesmok powder are usually made from pure lead, but bullets for use in cartridges loaded with smokeless powder, which develops a fiercer heat at time of ignition,

are usually hardened by the addition of a small quantity of tin or antimony.

The bullets are cast in multiple moulds coming out in the form of cylindrical slugs, weighing from 10 to 15 grains in excess of the finished bullet. While the slugs which form the cores of jacketed bullets are usually swaged from lead wire it has been found that this method is not altogether satisfactory for slugs from which a finished lead bullet has to be swaged, and accordingly it has been the custom of this company to cast all its lead bullets.

As the slugs come from the mould they are fed by automatic devices into the swaging machine. In this machine the slug is compressed into a chamber of the exact size of the finished bullet, pressure being exerted to a determined force, which insures required weight and density. The surplus lead is extruded in the form of a thin thread through a small hole leading from the chamber of the die in which the bullet is formed. As the bullet is ejected from the die the thread is smoothly sheared off. So closely is this operation controlled that the permissible variation in bullet diameter is only one-thousandth of an inch.

THE PRIMING OF THE SHELL

The priming of a .22 rim-fire shell is an extremely important stage of manufacture, for the proper composition and placing of the priming mixture have a vital effect on the performance of the loaded cartridge. The priming is mixed in small segregated buildings by skilled workmen. These workmen stand on rubber mats, wear rubber gloves, and work at rubber-covered mixing tables which have heavy plate glass screens set so as to shield them should a batch of mixture be accidentally ignited.

From these buildings the priming mixture

is carried in small rubber bowls to the priming room. At rubber-covered tables, having the same safeguards as in the mixing rooms, rubber-gloved operatives spread the mixture into what are known as priming plates. These are steel plates of convenient size which are honeycombed with small holes so spaced as to fit directly over a like number of empty shells set in a corresponding plate.

Priming is measured by volume, and the exact quantity for each cartridge is regulated by the thickness of the plate. So accurately are the plates made, and so uniformly do skilled operatives spread the priming mixture, that in a lot of 100 shells picked at random and primed to contain approximately .25 grain of priming 90 have shown a variation in weight of only one-hundredth of a grain and the remaining 10 a variation of only .04 of a grain.

The plate is laid flat on the rubber surface of the table, and with a rubber spatula the operative fills the holes to a uniform density and carefully wipes off the surplus. The plate with its holes filled with priming mixture is then locked in place over the plate containing the empty shells. The combination is placed under multiple punches, which are set to correspond with the openings in the plate, and as the punches are forced down the priming mixture is seated firmly in the head of the shell. The shells are then automatically fed into a machine with a revolving spindle which distributes the priming mixture uniformly into the hollow rim at the head.

The uniformity with which the priming mixture is distributed around the rim of the shell is a prime factor in uniform shooting. Should the mixture be so distributed that there is an irregularity in the deposit there will be a corresponding irregularity in point of impact at the target, depending upon whether the firing-pin struck over a heavy or light deposit of priming. To guard against this possibility, there is a rigid inspection of every shell to determine that it has its proper priming charge and that the charge has been properly placed in the rim.

The freshly primed shells are now sent to the drying room, where carefully regulated heat removes all moisture from the prim-

ing paste. The shells are now ready for loading.

LOADING AND PACKING

Rim-fire shells are plate-loaded. This means that a perforated plate of required thickness is filled with powder, just as a similar plate was filled with priming mixture, but as the loading crew deals with a fine-grained powder instead of a paste which will adhere to the walls of the holes in the plate, the loading plate is built with a sliding bottom which can be withdrawn after the powder-filled plate is locked over the empty primed

under adverse circumstances the mouth of the shell must be crimped into the bullet. This is known in cartridge manufacture as the "sealing" operation. The cartridges are automatically fed through small revolving crimping tools, which press the mouth of the shell into the bullet with sufficient force to hold the bullet securely. Great care is taken to see that the crimp is no deeper than is actually necessary to hold the bullet, as too deep crimping would tend to deformation of the base of the bullet at time of firing, with corresponding loss of accuracy. The machine which does the crimping performs the further

function of rectifying any misalignment of the bullet and shell, so that when the cartridge leaves the machine the bullet is not only sealed but is in perfect alignment with the shell.

The loading operations have been briefly sketched, but it should be pointed out that before loading is commenced there is a rigid test of empty primed shells to make certain that the priming is O. K., and test-firings have been made with each lot of powder to determine the exact charge necessary to develop the required ballistics. Further than this, samples from the first lot of cartridges actually loaded are rushed over to the ballistic laboratory for preliminary test. Thereafter, at regular intervals, samples are sent to the laboratory for test, and the slightest irregularity

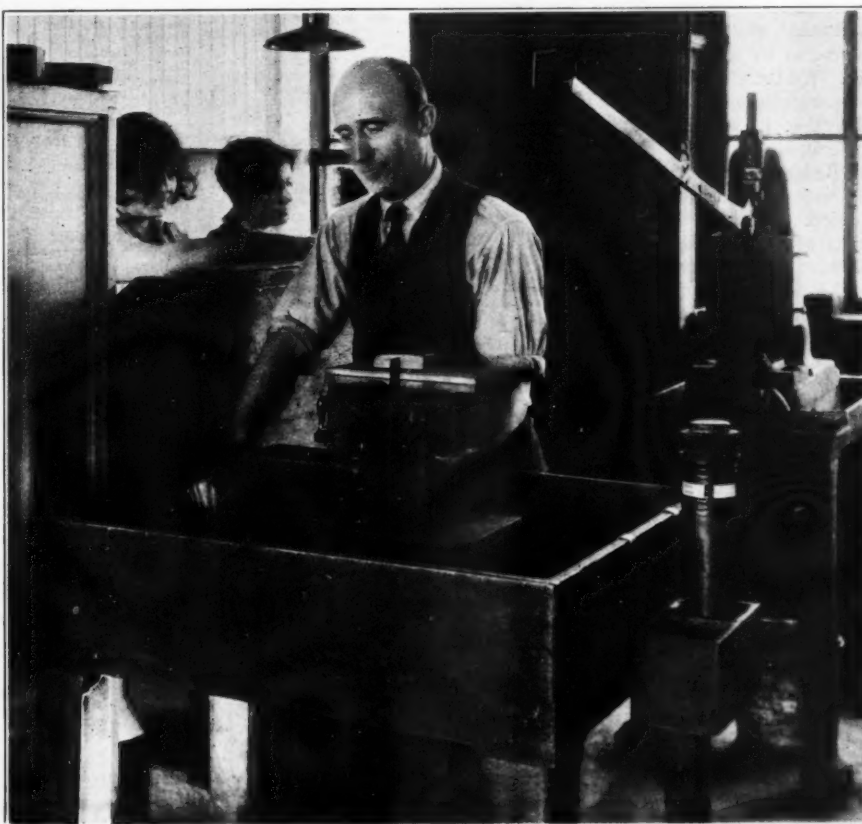


Plate-loading Rim-Fire Cartridges

shells. When the bottom is withdrawn a light tap from an automatic mallet sends the powder down into the shell.

The loading plate is then removed and placed in the loading machine and a plate filled with bullets is placed on top of the plate of shells. The two are then locked in the machine and the combination is pushed into the seating press, where multiple punches seat the bullets to the exact depth necessary to produce the required over-all length of the finished cartridges.

As in the case of the priming plates, the loading plates in the hands of highly trained loaders produce such accurate results that there is no appreciable variation in the loading of thousands of cartridges.

The cartridge has now been completely assembled, but to prevent its coming apart

means suspension of loading operations and a retest of all cartridges which have been loaded in the meantime. In addition to the firing tests, a constant check is kept on loading through repeated weighing of powder charges in shells withdrawn during the loading operation.

After the cartridges have been "sealed" they are tumbled in revolving barrels containing fine sawdust. The friction of the sawdust gives the shell its final polish and removes any loose fragments of lead which might be adhering to the bullet.

The cartridges now pass to the packing department. They are loose in boxes as they arrive but are quickly shaken into plates holding 100 cartridges arranged in groups of 25, so spaced in the plate that when another plate of 100 cartridges is joined the four groups in each plate combine to fill four of the boxes of 50 with which the shooter is familiar.

The Situation with Respect to the National Match Items

By Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord

THAT our readers may have some information with respect to the fight we are conducting in Congress for the National Matches, I think it well at this time to give a brief history of our activities to date. In view of the fact that the War Department policy opposed the holding of the National Matches this year, we received no consideration from that Department and were compelled to go to Congress in an effort to secure the necessary funds. We therefore appeared before the House Appropriations Committee and stated frankly that it was our judgment there were ample funds within the present War Department Budget with which to conduct the Matches without injury to any War Department project if there were any disposition on the part of the War Department to find the money. In other words, we didn't ask for additional funds, but merely for the transfer of funds from several items to provide for the National Matches, and the Committee did not grant our request and funds were not transferred. Our fight was therefore carried to the floor of the House, and on the floor General Speaks of Ohio presented an amendment which had for its purpose the transfer of the necessary funds. This amendment was lost by a narrow margin, whereupon General Speaks presented another amendment which provided \$500,000 additional money for the conduct of the National Matches. This amendment was carried by a large plurality in the Committee of the Whole, and when the bill came to final vote in the House the amendment was carried by the vote of 242 to 118. The bill having passed the House in this form then went to the Senate, where it is now receiving consideration, and we hope and expect the Senate Committee on Appropriations to report the National Match item favorably. A hearing was recently held and we appeared in support of the item before the Committee. It is expected the bill will be reported to the Senate some time during the coming week, and while we feel confident the National Matches are assured, we can not at this time definitely state what the action of the Senate will be.

Believing that the members of the Association, many of whom went to considerable trouble to get in touch with their Congressmen in regard to this National Match money, will wish to know who supported the National Match item and who opposed it, we are publishing an alphabetical list of the voters below. If the name of your Representative does not appear, it indicates that he did not vote:

YEAS—242

Abernethy, North Carolina
Aldrich, Rhode Island
Allen, Illinois
Allgood, Alabama
Andrew, Massachusetts
Arents, Nevada
Arnold, Illinois
Aswell, Louisiana
Ayres, Kansas
Bacharach, New Jersey
Bacon, New York
Bell, Georgia
Black, New York
Blanton, Texas

Bloom, New York
Boylan, New York
Brand, Georgia
Brand, Ohio
Briggs, Texas
Browning, Tennessee
Buchanan, Texas
Buckbee, Illinois
Bulwinkle, North Carolina
Byrns, Tennessee
Canfield, Indiana
Carew, New York
Carley, New York
Caras, Minnesota
Carter, California
Cartwright, Oklahoma
Casey, Pennsylvania
Chalmers, Ohio
Chapman, Kentucky
Chase, Pennsylvania
Clancy, Michigan
Clarke, New York
Cochran, Missouri
Cohen, New York
Collier, Mississippi
Colton, Utah
Connally, Texas
Corning, New York
Crail, California
Cresser, Ohio
Crowther, New York
Cullen, New York
Curry, California
Dallinger, Massachusetts
Davy, Ohio
Davis, Tennessee
De Rouen, Louisiana
Dickinson, Missouri
Douglas, Arizona
Douglass, Massachusetts
Drane, Florida
Driver, Arkansas
Englebright, California
Eslick, Tennessee
Evans, California
Evans, Montana
Fenn, Connecticut
Fish, New York
Fisher, Tennessee
Fitzgerald, Roy G., Ohio
Fletcher, Ohio
Frear, Wisconsin
Free, California
Freeman, Connecticut
Frothingham, Massachusetts
Fulbright, Missouri
Fulmer, South Carolina
Furlow, Minnesota
Gallivan, Massachusetts
Gambrell, Maryland
Garber, Oklahoma
Gardner, Indiana
Garrett, Tennessee
Garrett, Texas
Gasque, South Carolina
Gibson, Vermont
Gifford, Massachusetts
Glynn, Connecticut
Golder, Pennsylvania
Gregory, Kentucky
Green, Florida
Greenwood, Indiana
Guyer, Kansas
Hadley, Washington
Hale, New Hampshire
Hall, Illinois
Hall, Indiana
Hastings, Oklahoma
Haugen, Iowa
Hawley, Oregon
Hill, Alabama
Hill, Washington
Hoge, Indiana
Hoge, Kansas
Houston, Delaware
Howard, Nebraska
Howard, Oklahoma
Hudson, Michigan
Hudspeth, Texas
Hughes, West Virginia
Hull, Tennessee
Hull, Wm. E., Illinois
Irwin, Illinois
James, Michigan
Jeffers, Alabama
Jenkins, Ohio
Johnson, Indiana
Johnson, Oklahoma
Johnson, South Dakota
Johnson, Texas
Johnson, Washington
Jones, Texas
Kahn, California
Kelly, Pennsylvania
Kemp, Louisiana
Ketcham, Michigan

Kieas, Pennsylvania
Kincheol, Kentucky
Knutson, Minnesota
Kopp, Iowa
Korell, Oregon
Kurtz, Pennsylvania
Lanham, Texas
Lankford, Georgia
Lea, California
Leavitt, Montana
Lehbach, New Jersey
Lindsay, New York
Linthicum, Maryland
Lozier, Missouri
Lucas, Massachusetts
Lyon, North Carolina
McClintic, Oklahoma
McFadden, Pennsylvania
McKeown, Oklahoma
McLeod, Michigan
McMillan, South Carolina
McReynolds, Tennessee
McSwain, South Carolina
McSweeney, Ohio
Major, Illinois
Major, Missouri
Manlove, Missouri
Mansfield, Texas
Martin, Louisiana
Martin, Massachusetts
Merritt, Connecticut
Miller, Washington
Milligan, Missouri
Mooney, Ohio
Moore, Kentucky
Moore, New Jersey
Moore, Ohio
Moorman, Kentucky
Morehead, Nebraska
Morgan, Ohio
Morin, Pennsylvania
Morrow, New Mexico
Nelson, Missouri
Norton, Nebraska
Norton, New Jersey
O'Brien, West Virginia
O'Connell, New York
O'Connor, Louisiana
Oldfield, Arkansas
Oliver, New York
Palmer, Pennsylvania
Palmisano, Maryland
Parker, New York
Parks, Arkansas
Pou, North Carolina
Pratt, New York
Pratt, New York
Ragon, Arkansas
Rainey, Illinois
Ransley, Pennsylvania
Rayburn, Texas
Reece, Tennessee
Reed, New York
Reid, Illinois
Rogers, Massachusetts
Rosenbom, Indiana
Rube, Missouri
Rutherford, Georgia
Sanders, New York
Sanders, Texas
Sandlin, Louisiana
Schafer, Wisconsin
Sears, Nebraska
Seger, New Jersey
Shallenberger, Nebraska
Simmons, Nebraska
Sinnott, Oregon
Smith, Idaho
Somers, New York
Speaks, Ohio
Spearing, Louisiana
Sproul, Kansas
Stalker, New York
Stedman, North Carolina
Stevenson, South Carolina
Stobbs, Massachusetts
Strong, Kansas
Sumners, Texas
Swank, Oklahoma
Sweet, New York
Swing, California
Tatgenhorst, Ohio
Taylor, Colorado
Temple, Pennsylvania
Thompson, Ohio
Tillman, Arkansas
Tinkham, Massachusetts
Treadway, Massachusetts
Underhill, Massachusetts
Underwood, Ohio
Uppike, Indiana
Vinson, Georgia
Vinson, Kentucky
Wainwright, New York
Ware, Kentucky
Warren, North Carolina
Weaver, North Carolina

Welch, California
Welsh, Pennsylvania
White, Colorado
White, Kansas
Williams, Texas
Wilson, Louisiana
Wilson, Mississippi
Winter, Wyoming
Ackerman, New Jersey
Almon, Alabama
Andresen, Minnesota
Bachmann, West Virginia
Bankhead, Alabama
Barbour, California
Beck, Wisconsin
Beedy, Maine
Beers, Pennsylvania
Berger, Wisconsin
Black, Texas
Bowling, Alabama
Bowman, West Virginia
Box, Texas
Brigham, Vermont
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Chindblom, Illinois
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Cooper, Wisconsin
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Crisp, Georgia
Darrow, Pennsylvania
Deal, Virginia
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Denison, Illinois
Dickinson, Iowa
Doughton, North Carolina
Doutrich, Pennsylvania
Drewry, Virginia
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Elliott, Indiana
England, West Virginia
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Fort, New Jersey
Garner, Texas
Goodwin, Minnesota
Griest, Pennsylvania
Hall, North Dakota
Hammer, North Carolina
Hancock, New York
Hardy, Colorado
Harrison, Virginia
Hersey, Maine
Hoch, Kansas
Holaday, Illinois
Huddleston, Alabama
Hull, Morton D., Illinois

NAYS—118

Kading, Wisconsin
Kearns, Ohio
Kent, Pennsylvania
Kerr, North Carolina
King, Illinois
Kvale, Minnesota
LaGuardia, New York
Lampert, Wisconsin
Leech, Pennsylvania
Letts, Iowa
Lowrey, Mississippi
McDuffie, Alabama
McLaughlin, Michigan
MacGregor, New York
Madden, Illinois
Magrady, Pennsylvania
Mapes, Michigan
Menges, Pennsylvania
Michener, Michigan
Montague, Virginia
Moore, Virginia
Murphy, Ohio
Nelson, Maine
Nelson, Wisconsin
Newton, Minnesota
Niedringhaus, Missouri
Oliver, Alabama
Peavey, Wisconsin
Peery, Virginia
Perkins, New Jersey
Purnell, Indiana
Quin, Mississippi
Ramseyer, Iowa
Rankin, Mississippi
Robinson, Iowa
Schneider, Wisconsin
Selvig, Minnesota
Shreve, Pennsylvania
Sinclair, North Dakota
Snell, New York
Sproul, Illinois
Steele, Georgia
Summers, Washington
Swick, Pennsylvania
Taber, New York
Tarver, Georgia
Thatcher, Kentucky
Tilson, Connecticut
Timberlake, Colorado
Vestal, Indiana
Vincent, Michigan
Wason, New Hampshire
Watson, Pennsylvania
Watson, Pennsylvania
White, Maine
Whitehead, Virginia
Whittington, Mississippi
Williams, Illinois
Woodrum, Virginia

CONTRIBUTIONS—1928 INTERNATIONAL TEAM FUND

(Contributions received up to and including February 10, 1928)

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H. B. Williams, Riverside, Conn.	5.00
Theodore Stahl, Birmingham, Mich.	1.00
	\$171.00



The Stahl-Niedner Sleeve-Lock, Trigger-Guard Safety, and Aperture Rear Sight for the Springfield Rifle

By Townsend Whelen

THIS development started because some few shooters have trouble with the bolt handle of their Springfields rising up unknown to them, particularly when hunting in brush, and then, of course, if the rifle be fired with the bolt handle partly raised, the force of the mainspring is expended first in closing the bolt, and the remaining force left to strike the primer is not enough to fire the cartridge, and so a misfire usually occurs.

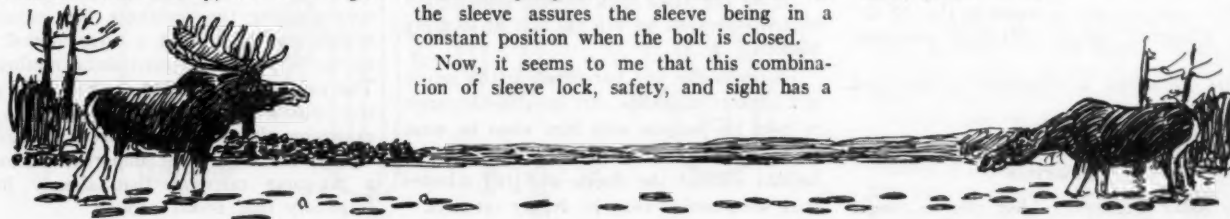
Mr. Stahl, one of the expert machinists of the Niedner Rifle Corporation, started out to correct this trouble, and the photograph shows what he did before he got through. With this new sleeve, when the bolt is closed the bolt handle is locked down and can not be raised until the firing pin moves forward or until the little plunger seen on the right side of the sleeve is pressed back. The safety has been removed from the sleeve, and has been placed in the rear of the trigger guard instead, just like the trigger guard safety on Remington rifles. It is noiseless and very much quicker of operation than the standard sleeve safety, and it is a god-

send to those who use telescope sights on their rifles, because due to the interference of the tube of the telescope it is almost impossible to get the fingers into position to operate the standard sleeve safety.

The rear aperture sight is a great deal better and more practical than the illustration seems to show. It is capable of the finest adjustment, and yet is probably the strongest and simplest rear sight ever devised. The windage is actuated by two screws, one setting up and locking against the other, like the windage adjustment on the rear sight of the Winchester Model 52 rifle—simple, tight, and nothing to get out of order or to wear. The elevation adjustment, which is not shown, consists of a slide and clamp on the left side of the sight, and a screw under the front of the sight. Loosen the clamp, turn the front screw out or in to raise or lower the sight, then reclamp. A screwdriver, of course, is required to adjust, but once adjusted a screwdriver is also required to get it out of adjustment. Nothing short of sheer destruction can possibly put it out of adjustment. A spring stud on the under surface of the sleeve assures the sleeve being in a constant position when the bolt is closed.

Now, it seems to me that this combination of sleeve lock, safety, and sight has a

great many important advantages. The sleeve lock eliminates misfires due to the bolt handle being raised. The safety can be put on and off quicker than the standard safety, and with no effort at all, and is absolutely noiseless. The aperture of the rear sight is close to the eye, as it should be. The sight is the strongest and simplest sight on the market, and where one uses one ammunition only and does not wish to adjust from one elevation to another in the field, it is undoubtedly the sight to choose for hunting. It is not, of course, a target sight. The combination of this sight and the trigger-guard safety leaves the bridge of the receiver free for the mount of a telescope sight, and the safety itself can easily be operated with the telescope in position. If I were having a new sporting Springfield rifle made for my own use, I should certainly have it equipped with this lock, safety and sight, whether or not I intended to use a telescope sight on my rifle. And I am already sending my two telescope-sighted Springfield rifles to have the trigger-guard safety placed on them.



"—And They Thought He Wouldn't Fight!"

A GAIN is displayed the old pioneer fighting spirit that has made America great; and as a result of it there are today two bandits less in the world than there otherwise would have been, with "no work for the jury!"

Banks throughout the country are becoming weary of frequent holdups, and are adopting very practical measures to render bank robbing unprofitable and distasteful to those who in the past have found this an interesting occupation. Recently Pacific Coast newspapers have reported the results of an attempted bank robbing in Portland, Oreg., in which the two desperadoes who undertook the job were killed in their tracks by bullets from a .30-30 hunting rifle in the hands of a cool and fearless man.

We reprint herewith the account appearing in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of January 20; and in reading it one is led to speculate as to just what percentage of the expected loot might have been scheduled to go to the anti-firearms faction who would disarm the American citizen, and thereby render bank robbing safer for the crooks.

The *Chronicle* report reads:

PORTLAND, OREG., Jan. 19.—Two bandits sidled into the suburban Mount Scott State Bank today, each waving before him a heavy automatic pistol. Sharp commands were barked at the employees of the bank. The employees hesitated a moment, and the two gunmen dropped to the floor, each shot to death by bullets fired by A. J. Demorest, cashier-manager of the institution. Four members of the bandit gang, who remained outside the bank, escaped in two automobiles bearing Washington license plates.

THE DEAD

FRED WILLIAMS, 32, former inmate of the Washington State Reformatory, Monroe.
JOHN R. BENTON, 22, who had police records in Seattle and Spokane.

SHOT AT FUGITIVES BELIEVED TO HAVE WOUNDED ONE

A shot was fired by Demorest at the fleeing automobiles as the lookouts fled from the holdup. It was believed the shot found its mark, as one of the men crumpled in the seat.

Last night, as Demorest sat by the fireside in his home, he read a magazine article, "Preparedness Prevents Holdups."

"I believe I'll take the .22 down to the bank in the morning," he mused to his wife.

"If I took any gun, it would be the .30-30," Mrs. Demorest replied. "I'd have something effective."

Mrs. Demorest is employed at the bank temporarily, she says.

WIFE COMES IN TIME TO SEE EFFECT OF HER SUGGESTION

So today Demorest's "deer rifle" accompa-

nied him to the bank. He placed it behind the door of the vault.

"I'm late," Mrs. Demorest called out to her husband as she stepped into the bank this morning. She walked into a small room to hang up her wraps, and returning, found two men entering the bank door. They whipped out pistols. She screamed and hurled an ink well through the window, just missing a bandit lookout.

Demorest, too, saw the pistols glitter. He was standing near the vault and now stepped toward it. Matthew Harris, teller, was standing behind the cashier's window and Harold Jones, bookkeeper, was at the cage near the door.

The bandit, since identified as Williams, held a pistol in Harris' face. "Back to the vault—go back," he commanded excitedly. Harris and Jones obeyed.

Benton, the second bandit, went to the back of the vault and confronted Demorest with his pistol. Demorest reached back of the heavy door of the vault, seized his rifle and, firing from the hip, dropped Benton, who still clutched his weapon. The bullet from the rifle had severed the bandit's jugular vein and had broken his neck.

Harris stepped forward and took the pistol from the dead man's hand.

Then Williams, the "cover-man," fired through the teller's window, but not until one shell had been thrown from the defective weapon.

Demorest stepped from the vault and faced the second automatic weapon within a space of several seconds. The pistol was raised, aimed directly at him. The bandit pulled the trigger. The mechanism jammed as Williams tugged to release it. And calmly, Demorest raised the rifle to his shoulder and fired.

Through the glass of the cage the bullet crashed, flattened as it struck Williams in the right eye, tearing away the back of his skull and passing through an outside window of the bank.

With the sound of shots the bandits outside the bank ran to their automobiles parked near by and sped away, but under the cover of the "deer rifle" of the cashier.

The black sedan and blue touring car tore at high speed down Foster road and toward the more populous portion of the city. The men had not been captured late tonight.

"If we can make bank robbing synonymous with suicide, then we will not hear of so many holdups."

That was the first paragraph in the article in a bankers' magazine that inspired Demorest to take his weapon with him when he went to the bank today. One hour later the two bandits entered the doors—and ten minutes later were carried away by deputy coroners.

NEW CARTRIDGES

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

THE Peters Cartridge Co. have just placed two new cartridges on the market. One in .30-06-caliber contains a 200-grain hollow-point bullet, which gives a muzzle velocity of 2,500 f. s. in the Springfield and similar rifles. The remaining velocity at 100 yards is 2,244 f. s., and the energies at muzzle and 100 yards are 2,774 and 2,237 foot-pounds, respectively. Among the other new cartridges is one for the .300 Savage rifle, carrying a 180-grain hollow-point bullet instead of the usual 150-grain bullet. The velocities at muzzle and 100 yards are 2,500 and 2,217 f. s., and the corresponding energies are 2,498 and 1,968 foot-pounds. Both the above bullets have a semirounded ogive, or point, and a quite thick gilding-metal jacket. The jacket is thinned at the point, and the hollow consists of a small hole at the point with shallow cone-shaped cavity. The construction is such that they should mushroom excellently on large game, while still retaining all or most of their original weight. The Springfield cartridge appears to be the most powerful .30-06 hunting cartridge yet produced, while the Savage cartridge will very greatly increase the effectiveness of rifles of this caliber on game larger than deer and sheep, as compared with the 150-grain cartridge.

The new bullet is an extremely accurate one. Six 10-shot groups were fired from a Springfield rifle at 200 yards, the smallest being 2 inches, largest 3.5 inches, with an average of 2.77 inches. Both cartridges are of ample power for any American big game, and the Springfield cartridge should also do excellent work on African antelope and lion.

The Western Cartridge Co. are continuing to bring out many of their high-power cartridges loaded with heavy, soft-point, boat-tail bullets, among which are the .30-06 cartridge with 220-grain bullet, muzzle velocity 2,350 f. s., and the 7-mm. cartridge with 175-grain bullet, muzzle velocity 2,300 f. s. The latest addition to the list is the .30-30 cartridge with 170-grain soft-point or full-metal-cased bullet. The cartridge gives a muzzle velocity of 2,020 f. s. in the .30-30 rifle, and 1,750 f. s. at 100 yards. Energies are 1,540 and 1,136 foot-pounds, respectively. The writer has tried these boat-tail bullets in .30-06 and 7-mm. caliber and found them to be excellent in every way, the accuracy of the .30-06 bullets being equal to that of the 220-grain .30-06 Western 1924 pin-point bullet, which had the reputation of being one of the most accurate expanding game bullets in the world. He has also seen a large number of these .30-06 and .30-30 bullets fired into wood and water under conditions approximating the resistance that would be encountered if fired at a large animal, and he has never seen better-looking mushrooms. The new .30-30 ammunition has been given that muzzle velocity which assures the best expansion plus the best penetration and accuracy, the three most important factors in a big-game cartridge that already has a trajectory that is flat enough.

A Sporting Rifle for \$1.50

By E. C. Bacon

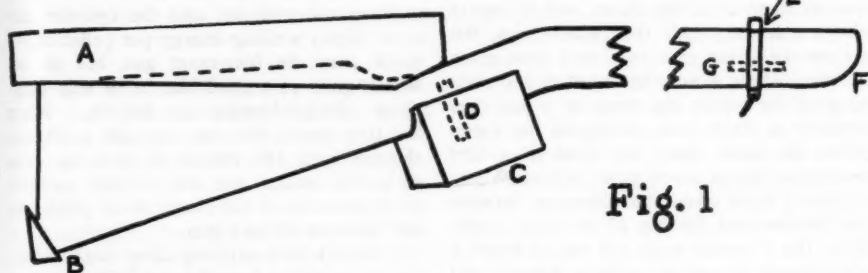


Fig. 1

AFTER reading numerous articles in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN on remodeling, I caught the fever and ordered one of those as is Krag rifles from the D. C. M., and also Whelen's "Amateur Gunsmithing." I figured that I would not be out much if all that I had after the operation was a lot of scrap metal and firewood; but if it should turn out to be a rifle I would then be way ahead.

After rigging up a work bench in the cellar, where I could mess things up without drawing the fire from the main battery, I started in to saw, chisel, and file; and after quite a bit of slow, fussy work, aided by a few strong words, I finally assembled what I consider a "purty good gun." Anyway, she puts 'em where you hold 'em.

THE METHOD USED

Removed the stock from barrel and receiver and cut barrel to 25 inches. To improve the looks, a band was turned out and shrunk on barrel next to receiver to taper off that square shoulder. Not necessary except for looks.

A Springfield front sight was then pinned on, which at this point on the barrel needs a thin shim, which I made from a piece of newspaper stock, and it worked O. K.

Old rear sight was then removed and the screws replaced in barrel and filed off flush with same.

Forward part of the stock was then cut off flush with the lower band. (Fig. 1-E.)

Walnut block was next fitted to small of the stock for pistol grip, using dowel pin and glue. Care must be used not to get pin through block too far, as you may cut into it when working down the new grip. (Fig. 1-C; dowel pin, Fig. 1-D.)

Comb was cut off from heel of stock to top of grip, taking in a small part of grip, so that I could bring the comb forward more, and a piece of walnut was then glued on for the new comb. (Fig. 1-A.)

A small piece of walnut was also glued to toe, so as to straighten out the same. (Fig. 1-B.)

The angle of the butt with the comb being changed, it was necessary to file out the thick part of the butt plate, so that the tang of same could be bent up slightly.

The fore-end cap and pistol-grip cap were made from old pool balls with the aid of hack saw and files. Fore-end cap was also doweled and glued to stock (Fig. 1-F; dowel pin, Fig. 1-G.) To get a good solid place to dowel cap on, I glued a piece of wood into the small cut in stock just in rear of lower band.

Butt plate was then fitted and stock worked down to shape, all of the old finish being removed and stock refinished with the quick method that appeared in THE RIFLEMAN some time back. As I remember, the method called for 90 per cent white shellac and 10 per cent what you get for boiled oil. As that seemed to be too much shellac for

me, I mixed it about 50-50 and got fine results. The more you rub in the higher polish you get, or you can rub it dull after a few coats if you prefer.

The rear sight was more of a problem. Looking through back numbers of the RIFLEMAN I found some homemade sights, but none that had quick change for elevation or windage. As none of these were just what I wanted I decided to tinker a bit with the old sight that I had removed from the barrel, and here is what I got—and she works to perfection:

I first pulled the old sight all apart and saved the bar that was used for elevation, and the windage screw. You will find that the knurled knob on windage screw is pinned on and all that you need to do is find the pin and drive it out to remove the windage slide.

Next I procured a piece of metal from the blacksmith and bored a hole through it edgewise near one end. This hole must be same size as the hole in windage slide where it fits on the end of elevation bar. I next cut through end of metal into the hole that I bored, and fitted old elevation bar into same. (Fig. 2-A.) Measurements for this cut may be obtained from old windage slide.

After fitting old elevation bar to new piece of metal I then annealed the old bar and bored a peep through it, cut it off above peep, and rounded off the corners. (Fig. 2-B.)

Sight now looked as if it were going to be rather large, so I cut off some of the sides on the new peep and shortened the windage screw, which also required that the new slide bar be narrowed to fit the shortened windage screw. I shortened the slide and screw so as to leave about four points of wind on either side. (Windage screw, Fig. 2-C.)

The new slide bar was then cut to shape, as shown in second illustration, Fig. 2, and the elevation slide slotted to take the clamp screw, Fig. 2-E, which was made from the old upper band retaining screw, which you will find is threaded just under the head. By filing down the head and continuing the threads to the end it gave me just what I wanted.

The clamp, Fig. 2-F, was filed out of scrap metal and pinned to clamp screw.

Having an old Lyman disk I tapped peep for same, but this is not necessary.

Bolt head was then annealed and slotted out with file to fit the elevation slide, and hole bored and tapped to take the clamp screw. I bored this hole a little above center, as the sight at its lowest elevation would not clear the comb. (Bolt head, Fig. 2-D.)

Last sketch in Fig. 2 shows rear view of sight mounted on bolt head. Windage and elevation points can be cut in for a few cents by any jeweler.

With this remodeled Krag, Mattern's "Handloading Ammunition" and a set of Belding & Mull tools I've been having one fine time. I don't find this reloading as difficult as some people pretend it is.

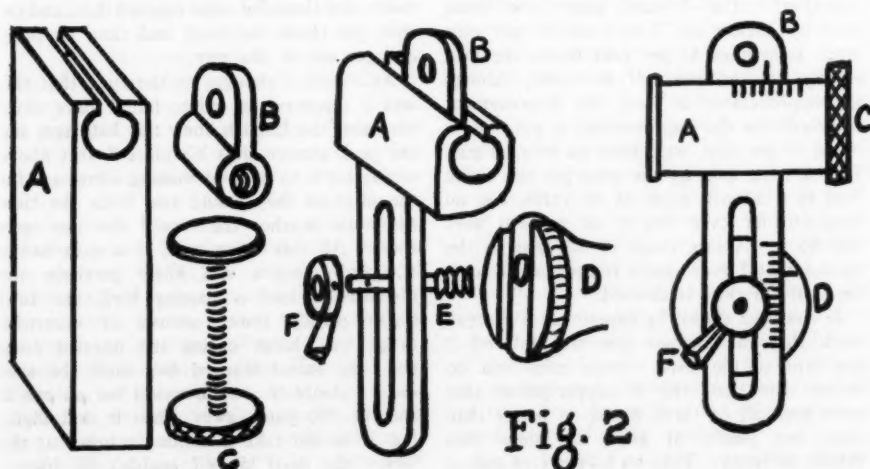


Fig. 2

Range of Shotguns

By Chas. Askins

THE inherent difficulties of increasing the range of a shotgun a full 20 yards are perhaps not fully understood. Many of us think that if we were allowed to use an eight-bore gun with 2 ounces of shot we could kill ducks with great certainty at a hundred yards. Let us see.

The Englishman does a good deal of his wild-fowl shooting with what is known as a punt gun. This is a gun fixed in the prow of a boat, with other means than the shoulder to back up the recoil. Barrels are from 6 to 10 feet long, with a total weight of arm from 75 to 200 pounds; bore from 1 to 2 inches. Shot charges range from half a pound to 2 pounds. A gun of from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches, shooting a pound of shot, is well liked. The killing range of this gun with its pound of big shot is given at 100 yards, though it is advised that the punter get within 80 yards if possible. Now if it takes a pound of shot to reach 100 yards, could we expect to do the same thing with an 8-gauge and 2 ounces of shot if we had the gun and the load?

Forty years ago Fred Kimble had a 6-bore gun which would take single birds at 80 yards with great certainty. In fact, Kimble seems to have taken all birds within 80 yards with like certainty, distance making no difference. We have no such gun today, though we might have it if given an 8-bore with 2 ounces of shot backed by Progressive powders.

I am giving what I consider the maximum range of our best guns and best loads today. By maximum range I mean the longest range at which anything like consistent killing can be accomplished. I have killed a few ducks out of flocks at 100 yards, and have seen some killed at longer range, but it was sheer accident. Consistent killing would be bagging one duck in three, at the ranges given. Here we are, then: Ten-gauge, 10-pound gun, 1 1/2 ounces shot, maximum range 75 yards; 12-gauge, 3-inch cases, load 1 1/2 ounces, 70 yards; 12-gauge progressive powder, load 1 1/4 ounces, 65 yards; 12-gauge standard load 60 yards; 16-bore, maximum load 1 1/2 ounces, 55 yards; 20, maximum load 50 yards.

This maximum range is something different from a "safe" range, a range at which the gun couldn't help killing any kind of duck, any size, flying or sitting on the water, breast exposed or back exposed. I'd give this safe distance at 60 yards for the 10, 55 for the 12, down to no more than 40 yards for the 20, if so far.

Of course any man who has pinned his faith to the 20, shooting it and nothing else, knows that he has killed many a duck at 50 yards and beyond. However, he may also have learned that if he shot at single birds, sitting on the water partly emerged, at 50 yards or even 45 yards, a big proportion of them would fly away at the crack of the gun. Of course, we have no busi-

ness to shoot at sitting ducks, and of course they are harder to kill than when flying; but we are trying out guns now, as I have many a time. There is no scheme better and none so good for testing the range of a gun than to shoot at single ducks sitting on the water. When the piece takes that kind of a bird nine times in ten, at 60 yards, it's some gun.

Now I have given the difference between the 10-bore and the big 12 at but 5 yards. Place the 10 on its mark and the 12 where I have placed it, and an ordinary fishpole will measure all the difference. Why, then, the 10-bore if all the difference is 15 feet? Any man who is a good shot and a good judge of distance will swear that the 10 has a great deal more advantage than 15 feet. He is basing this conclusion, more than likely, upon the increased deadliness of the big gun at like ranges with the 12. At a certain range the 12-bore will kill, maybe a slobbering kill, but the 10 shatters the bird, dead in the air, falling like a stone. Right there the big-bore man is likely to declare that as compared with the 10 the 12 gauge is next to worthless.

Then there is the education of the duck to be considered. Our mallard seems to have made up his mind that the deadly range of a shotgun is no more than 70 yards. Stand right up and let him see you and he will wing by at 70 yards or pass 70 yards overhead, with entire indifference. I have tried that many a time when testing out the killing range of a big gun. There the 10-bore will fool him and the 12-bore won't fool him, except by an off chance. Fred Kimble, in the heyday of his duck-shooting, found few men who could kill one duck to his two, and some of the men who shot against him used double breech-loaders against his single-barrel muzzle-loader. Kimble won all these matches because he could take duck after duck so far away that his opponent was helpless.

Now how much increase in range may we expect with further improvements in ammunition? The 10-bore guns now being built by Parker and Ithaca are 80 per cent arms, sometimes 85 per cent where the load exactly fits the gun. If we could, through the improvement in shot, the improvement in powder or the improvement in guns reach 90 to 95 per cent, we'd have an 80-yard gun. Kimble's big gun, by the way, put the entire load in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards, but no breech-loader ever did it or perhaps ever will do it. A safe range of 80 yards is the utmost that I ever expect to see, unless some form of shrapnel is devised.

It has been shown by experimental shotgun work that the average gun will fall off 2 per cent to the yard. Some guns will do better than that, and if copper-plated shot were used all of them would do better than that; but plenty of guns will show that falling off today. Take an 80 per cent gun at

40 yards and step it back to 60, and the average pattern may be no more than 40 per cent of the charge. In a very good gun large shot might do as well as 45 per cent. Forty-five per cent is no better than an improved cylinder, and the cylinder has a far higher striking energy per pellet at 40 yards than the long-range gun has at 60. Which gives us a good hint as to why long-range shotgun-building is difficult. When the time comes that we can take a 10-bore shotgun with 1 1/2 ounces of shot, or even with 1 1/4 ounces and get average patterns of 60 per cent of the charge at 60 yards, we will have an 80-yard gun.

I haven't said anything about high velocities as an aid to long-distance killing, and as a matter of fact high velocities at long range have proved impractical. We could start shot at a higher muzzle velocity than we do now, but air resistance increases so fast with higher velocities that small missiles can not maintain their speed. Moreover, it has been learned that any instrumental velocity above 1,000 to 1,020 feet for No. 4c shot is secured at the expense of pattern, so that the loss promptly overbalances the gain. Again, shrapnel would solve this problem; and if we could drive the shot in a body for 30 or 40 yards we could cut down lead and retain striking energy up to 100 yards.

I thought I'd made a discovery this year when trying out a 10-bore shotgun with copper shot. Firing at a flock of birds in shallow water at what I took to be 80 yards I noticed that the two birds hit *fell back* into water from a distance a foot or more above it. I thought at the time that the birds had been hit on the water, leaving their legs sound, whereupon they had sprung into the air and had fallen back for lack of wings. However, very shortly thereafter I tried the thing over again, seeing that the shot struck the water precisely where the birds had been, but the waders were already above the charge. Then I doped it out that the birds had risen, not at the impact of the shot on the water but at the sound of the gun. The noise had traveled down there at the rate of 1,100 feet a second and the shot at a rate several hundred feet slower. Between the time the noise reached them and the shot got there the birds had time to jump and get out of the way.

As stated, I thought at the time that this was a discovery of mine, but I have since read that the English knew this long ago, and the punt gunner aims his piece 2 feet above sitting birds by way of making allowance for the distance they would rise from the time the noise reaches them until the shot gets there. All this being true, if a man had a 100-yard shotgun and knew precisely the distance to lead a passing bird, the fowl might readily tower, swerve or otherwise dodge the charge during the interval from the time sound reached him until the shot did. I doubt if a duck would bat an eye if shot at 100 yards away when in full flight, but if he did take a notion to tower at the report the devil himself couldn't hit him.

The Schuetzen is the Free Rifle

By Emil Berz

YOU have seen in the November issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN the results of the shooting in the Tournament of the Central Sharpshooters' Union. The Tournament was held in Davenport, Iowa, on the banks of the grand old Mississippi. It was the fourth time this biennial shooting classic has been held in this city; and it seems that the shoot must have pleased those who were in attendance, for they enthusiastically and unanimously proclaimed their desire to meet here again in 1929. And if all who attended the shoot in 1927 are still alive in 1929 they will have another opportunity to assemble on these grounds and enjoy this finest of all sports before Gabriel toots his horn for them.

One of those whom the gods selected as a pet in this last tournament was the little man Kundert, from Monroe, Wis. I have known Mr. Kundert for many years, and have found him to be a relentless, determined, and successful gun-pointer. He has won the 100-shot championship in the Central Union three or four times. One of these times was in Davenport, and the exhibition he gave was uncanny. There have been higher totals made by others, but in this score I found one of the 10-shot strings that I have never heard of being beaten or even equaled in a match. Mr. Kundert's 10-shot strings in that match were as follows: 216, 240, 220, 233, 223, 223, 233, 220, 220, 225; total, 2,253. This at 200 yards, offhand, any rifle and any equipment. Note the second string, of 240, shot as follows: 24, 24, 25, 25, 23, 23, 22, 25, 24, 25; total, 240. Try with a machine rest and a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ring target, and see how many trials you will have to make to equal this score.

Well, Mr. Kundert at our tournament was the big-money winner, and on the re-entry targets he lost only one point on the People's, the Man and the Davenport targets, scoring 74 on the People's, 60 on the Man, and a 25 on the Davenport. A 74 score means hitting a silver dollar twice and just missing it once. This same feat was performed by the renowned Iowa shot, Mike Altman, and this he did with a .22-caliber rifle. Another great shot in Iowa, a farmer boy living on the banks of the Missouri River, C. T. Westergaard by name, showed up strong in this tournament by winning, for the third time in a "one-entry only" 10-shot score, the champion 10-shot medal, on a score of 222. Not alone did he prove his great skill in 10 shots, but he also won the 100-shot match for the eighth time, making the score of 2,178, not as high a score as many previous ones, but still the highest on this occasion. It was a great victory for him, inasmuch as he competed with the acknowledged superfine shot, Arthur Hubalek. Mr. Hubalek, however, did not need to make the best score in the 100 shots, as he had the rare good fortune to win the highest prize on the Honor target in both the tournament

proper and in the Special Honor during the 100-shot engagement. He told me that he just walked into the Honor target stand when he felt composed and shot a 24, followed by a 23; and then without any quicker heart beat just pulled and got another 24, making the fine total of 71 points. For a man with his wonderful record as a shot, and at his age of 51 years, with all eyes focused upon him, this certainly was a commendable achievement.

He had a score of 72 on the People's target and felt thankful to get such a good score, but later he came up to me smiling, saying that a companion of his complained of the primers he was using. In his kindness of heart he offered to shoot three more shots on the People's target to determine whether or not the primers were really so poor; but as he scored another 72 with those primers he concluded they were "fairly good," as he expressed it.

I have made illusion to the shooting of the three outstanding shots because they have consistently made good, as they have in many previous shooting matches. If I were asked to say who was the best of these three men I confess that I could not make a decision. I think, however, that these three are the finest shots at this style of shooting alive today. In my time I have seen a great many proficient riflemen, and with the exception of the "human machine-rest," Dr. Walter G. Hudson, there could not be any finer shots than the afore-mentioned in all the world.

In going over the various rifles used by the shooters I found such a variety of barrels, in caliber, length and weight, as well as in stocks as regards shape, drop, lengths and styles of hand rests, that, so far as scoring is concerned, these details seem very irrelevant. The prime factor in this class of shooting is the position. No one whose physical make-up is not such that the muscles can be controlled almost perfectly can hope to become a consistent offhand rifleman. The telescope sight alone is of no very great importance in high scoring, for I have noted quite a variance in powers and visibility among those used by fine shots. Mr. Westergaard must pardon me if I speak of his scope as it impressed me. It is old-fashioned, almost as long as the barrel of the gun, has many dents and crooks in it, and has probably never been cleaned inside, so that to me the bull's-eye looked very hazy. I believe he said this scope is a 12-power, and I am sure that he believes this to be so; but I did not think it was over 6-power, though I may have been mistaken. I know that if I were to shoot a 12-power scope I would become so nervous and discouraged trying to hold on the white center that I would become a hopeless case for the madhouse.

Since the du Pont company have discon-

tinued the manufacture of Schuetzen powder, it looked for a while as if this fact had dealt a death blow to the offhand Schuetzen style. The No. 80 powder, which was considered as the substitute, did not seem to satisfy the better marksmen at first. A mad scramble for the last batches of Schuetzen powder to be had resulted in obtaining enough for those who had faith in only this powder. Quite a number of shooters complained that the No. 80 lacked velocity, or that where satisfactory velocity was obtained the powder developed inaccuracy. Therefore in a wind the low velocity was blamed for many wind-swept shots, whether this was a fact or only an obsession of the brain. The old Semi-smokeless seemed to give as good satisfaction as in olden times, but the noise and recoil caused a lot of aggravation. There is no accounting for the reasons and theories set up by the average rifleman for his inability to snuff the candle every shot; and such will remain the case until the millenium.

I wish to speak of the .22-caliber rifle shooters, especially the Altman brothers, who shot .22 Long Rifle cartridges throughout the match; and as I was scoring for them in the 100-shot match I had a good opportunity to observe them in action. They are the most gentle family of brothers I have ever met. They are quiet and patient, never seem to get their feathers ruffled, and shoot calmly and carefully. The temperature during the tournament, all four days, ran between 70 and 80 degrees, with not a breath of wind during the entire match. As I sat and observed the performance of these brothers I could not conceive how such a small load as the .22 could be so perfectly manufactured as to send shot after shot deep into the black center. Only seldom, when the men confessed that they had pulled a little unsteadily, would a shot strike the edge, or a little beyond the edge of the 12-inch black.

Consider the three shots on the ring target by Mike Altman, making 24, 25, 25, which won him the first prize. It is just such things as I have here described which make rifle-shooting such an indescribable pleasure to indulge in and to observe.

Why can not we Schuetzen men inspire more others to take up our style of shooting? Think of the ease and comfort we can offer riflemen on our ranges, which are of only one length, and that not too long, but just long enough. Then there is the sociability and general contentment of the shooters in a comfortable shooting hall, where wind and weather can not distress one, as a rule. The match continues for three or four days; so you can shoot all your prize shots in one day or scatter them out in the three or four days. This to my notion is the essence of real comfort in shooting; and you may wear your business suit or don overalls.

If the riflemen of the United States who desire to see this country win the International would practice this offhand, set-trigger, hand-rest style of shooting and get the hang of it all, they would easily be the winners.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, AT BARR BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.

OBTAINABLE BY SUBSCRIPTION, \$3.00 PER YEAR.

CANADIAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN, \$3.50.

FOREIGN, \$4.25.

L. J. HATHAWAY, Editor

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MARCH, 1928

The Lesson of the National Match Fight

THE National Matches for 1928 seem to be assured. Although the Army Appropriation Bill still remains to be acted upon by the Senate, that body has on many occasions indicated its friendliness toward the National Rifle Association and the ideals which it represents. Therefore, when the House of Representatives on February 10, by a vote of 242 to 118, added the sum of \$500,000 to the Army Appropriation Bill for the School of Instruction and Matches, the hardest part of the fight was finished.

The Army General Staff fought the appropriation by every means at their command, including numerous statements alleged by those in a position to know to be absolutely unreliable if not deliberately untrue. Their position was altered from time to time in such a way as to probably have destroyed in the minds of both Congressmen and Senators the confidence which Congress might normally be expected to have in statements issued by the Army high command. A list showing how the Congressmen voted is printed elsewhere in this magazine. The National Rifle Association is a nonpolitical corporation, but it seems only proper and just to give credit where credit is due, and it is felt that the American rifleman, long known for his ability to form lasting friendships, should know in this case the individuals who have befriended him in the bitterest fight in which the Association has been engaged for many years.

If this fight, which now seems about to be brought to a successful conclusion, indicates any one thing, it shows the value of intelligently directed organized effort. It is probable that never before has Congress been so thoroughly awakened to the real size of the organized rifle-shooting movement in this country.

The N. R. A. is not a National Match Association. It is doing its best to be a real service organization for all the problems that confront the rifle and pistol shooters in this country. The N. R. A.

believes, however, and its belief is based upon many years of experience, that one of the greatest services it can render the shooters of the country is to assure annual National Rifle Matches. The victory in the House of Representatives this year is a lesson well worth remembering in the matter of the value of a powerful national organization to any worth-while cause. Use it when you talk to the man who doesn't see why he should belong to the National Rifle Association because he doesn't wish to buy a cheap gun.

Out to Win

THE other day the Editor had a visitor. Not that there is anything unusual in this; visitors are always welcome, and they drop in from time to time to break, for a brief interval, the monotony of the daily round. But there was something about the personality of the particular visitor in question which caught one's attention.

"I am in search of information on a matter which, to me, is very serious, and I thought it possible that you might be able to assist me," said he. "If I may, I should like to take a little of your time—and perhaps more."

The gentleman was requested to take off his coat, have a chair and light a cigar.

"I am postmaster in the little city of — in —," continued the stranger; "and my name is —. Every week we ship out of our post office twenty-five thousand dollars in cash; and we have to carry this by truck from the post office to the railway station, which is located on the edge of town some distance away. One of these days we are going to be held up; and I am determined that when this occurs we shall, every man of us, be prepared to give a good and lasting account of ourselves. I have come to Washington to get all the information I can about guns and how to use them. I am starting here, but I am prepared to seek out any man in the country who may be able to help me."

Without doubt the post office of our friend is listed in the schedules of the great criminal organizations of the country. Without doubt it is well known in these organizations that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is shipped out every week. Perhaps the details of this "job" have already been worked out, and the job is merely waiting for its number to turn up in the schedule.

The arrangement of these holdup schedules is based upon fundamental economic principles—just as is water-power development, for example. The easiest and most cheaply handled jobs come first, leaving the more difficult and expensive ones until later, when the more acute need shall justify the greater cost. But the crooks will not undertake holdups at any old cost. Oh, no. Were they made of such stern material they would not be crooks. For most crooks, after all, are cowards, and will run from a real fight. They are crooks because in America today they have found it easy to be crooks.

And, since the established Government agencies have proved themselves unable to cope with the situation, are the lawless element to continue to spread terror throughout the land? We think not. At last the law-abiding citizens of the country are becoming thoroughly aroused, and are organizing to give them battle. And as the various members, one by one, are girding themselves for the fight, holdup schedules are undergoing a change.—"Here's the next one on the list, better pull it off Tuesday—looks like easy pickings.—What's that? A pistol range in the basement, and every last one a crack shot? And a Thompson sub-machine gun? Sorry, boys; that twenty-five thousand looks pretty good—but so does life!"

But the schedules do not always keep up to date. One item on the schedule pertaining to a certain bank in Portland, Oregon, most certainly should have been changed. It wasn't, though. And as a result two bandits met instant death. It is the way things work out in the end. They can not work out any other way.

And if, perchance, some brave man lose his life in the fight, what then? Has he really lost? Ah, no. His spirit, the old pioneer fighting spirit—the spirit which faced double odds in Portland, Oregon, and won—it is immortal. It can never die.



Conducted by C. B. Lister

Announcement of the Northwest International Pistol and Revolver Association

Seattle, Wash., December 19, 1927

A MEETING of the officers of this Association, held in accordance with the motion "empowering the officers to change the course of fire," passed at the annual meeting, resulted in the following:

That, in so far as the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, conducted each year by the National Rifle Association, are the ultimate goal of all shooters, and feeling that the annual shoot would have greater interest for pistol and revolver teams, it was decided that the next annual shoot, as a whole, would be conducted as near as practicable with the National shoot. Following are listed the course to be fired, approximate date of shoot, and other information of interest:

Course of Fire—

Distance—50 yards. Score, 2 strings of 5 shots each; Slow Fire, 1 minute per shot.

Distance—25 yards. Score, 2 strings of 5 shots each; Time Fire, 20 seconds per string.

Distance—25 yards. Score, 2 strings of 5 shots each; Rapid Fire, 10 seconds per string.

Total of 30 rounds.

Target—

Standard American 50-yard target.

8, 9 and 10-ring black at 50 yards, which makes an 8-inch black.

9 and 10-ring black at 25 yards, which makes a 5.54-inch black.

On Time and Rapid Fire a space of 1½ seconds between commands of Commence and Firing, and again between Cease and Firing, will be given, instead of the old 3-second allowance.

Arm—

.38 and .45-caliber pistols or revolvers.

Length of barrel limited to 6 inches.

Grips, tape, and sights to be governed by the decision of the National Rifle Association for the year 1928.

Match—

Annual shoot to consist of two matches.

.38-caliber to be fired in the forenoon.

.45-caliber to be fired in the afternoon.

Any team or individual entering shoot may fire either or both matches.

Entry Fee—

As heretofore. Affiliation fee for clubs, \$2.

Entry fee, \$1 per man.

Special Event—

Distance—25 yards.

Score—3 strings of 5 shots each.

Time—5 seconds per string.

Target—Standard American.

Arm—Any revolver or pistol of .32-caliber or over.

Prize Money—Winner 40 per cent of purse.

2nd Place, 20 per cent of purse.

3rd Place, 10 per cent of purse.

Association, 40 per cent of purse.

Trophies—

High Team of Shoot—McDermott Trophy. Either Match.

High Individual—Seattle Times Trophy.

High Police Team—M. C. Short Trophy.

High Police Individual—Ma 7810 Trophy.

High Canadian Team—Canadian Trophy.

Civilian Club Team—Weisfield & Goldberg Trophy.

Active Service Team—Burke Trophy, .45-caliber.

National Guard Team—Citizen-Soldier Trophy, .45-caliber.

Slow-Fire Trophy—Piper & Taft Trophy.

.45 Automatic High Score—Portland Police Perpetual Challenge Trophy.

It was suggested that the following trophies be added: Veterans' Posts Trophy; Bank Team Trophy; Rapid-Fire Trophy; Time-Fire Trophy. Efforts will be made to obtain suitable trophies for these events. Any help along this line will be appreciated.

Medals—

An earnest effort will be made to obtain medals for presentation with trophies.

Date of Shoot—

Either August 19 or 26, depending on the N. R. A. Camp Perry date.

In case there are any protests to the above-outlined course, it is suggested they be forwarded immediately, so that all differences may be ironed out prior to April 1, 1928.

MAJ. FRED M. FUECKER, *President*,

1807 8th Ave W., Seattle, Wash.

O. D. T. BRANDT, *Sec. and Treas.*,

7708 Latonia, Seattle, Wash.

Vice President—Capt. J. J. Haig, Seattle Police; Detective Rogers, Victoria Police; Major Holiday, Fort Lewis, Wash.; Captain Moore, Portland Police; J. M. Amer, Rainier Rifle and Revolver Club.

REAFFILIATIONS received between the 1st and 20th will receive magazines on first run, or promptly after the first of the month; but reaffiliations reaching this office between the 21st and 31st will be included in the second run of the magazine, which is put into the mail about the 6th of the month following.

GREATER OMAHA RIFLE LEAGUE ORGANIZED

CREIGHTON Collegiate Marksmen, Omaha Rifle Club, American Legion Riflemen, U. P. Rifle Club, Bell Telephone, and the Omaha Police, had a taste of league record shooting when the first round of the Greater Omaha Rifle League got under way on January 18. The organization and schedule of this league had subsequently been perfected, at which time the following officers were elected:

William M. Hagen, President.

J. R. Smith, Vice President.

H. J. Bluechel, Secretary-Treasurer.

Additional members of the Board of League Officers elected by the clubs concerned are:

Mr. Van Scout, representing the Bell Telephone Club.

Mr. E. R. Morgan, of the Police Team.

Mr. J. W. Stuart, of the Omaha Club.

All of the six entrants are located in the city of Omaha.

The first week's competition resulted in a win for the Creighton College team, which defeated the telephone outfit. The collegiate shooters, by virtue of their high total of 1,665 for the first week, took the lead, as shown in the following standing:

Creighton, 1,665

Omaha Rifle Club, 1,654

American Legion, 1,623

U. P. Rifle Club, 1,605

Bell Telephone, 1,577

Omaha Police, 1,269

H. S. STOOLFIRE

ON JANUARY 13 the riflemen of the State of Washington and of the United States lost a hard-working friend when Mr. H. S. Stoolfire died of pneumonia after a week's illness.

Mr. Stoolfire had acted as the local representative of the Washington State Rifle Association for some time. He had done a great deal of work looking toward the clarification of the various congressional acts in regard to the national defense as they affected civilian rifle practice, and had been active in combatting anti-firearms legislation and in the endeavor to obtain through the Interstate Commerce Commission a ruling to permit the transportation of powder for reloading purposes by express.

The sympathy of the officers and members of the National Rifle Association is extended to his family in the loss which they have felt.

LIEUTENANT HINDS MARRIED

ON FEBRUARY 15, Lieut. Sidney R. Hinds, well-known and well-liked International rifleman, was married to Miss Regina Elsie Christoffersen, at the Christian Church in Honolulu. Lieutenant and Mrs. Hinds will shortly be returning to the United States and will be stationed at Camp Meade, Md.

The officers of the Association and the many members who are personally acquainted with Lieutenant Hinds extend their congratulations and best wishes to the newly-weds.

MORE DOPE COMING

WE HAVE just learned that Capt. E. C. Crossman is embarking on the writing of another book. The new book is to cover service rifle shooting, in much the same way as small-bore rifle shooting was covered by the same writer in the book by that name published by the Small Arms Technical Publishing Co. The new book will be distributed by the same publishers, and if Captain Crossman is as successful in getting down to basic principles and in building up to the finest points of service rifle shooting and club management as he was in his previous effort, the new book will be an outstanding event.

Crossman is one of those rare individuals who combines long practical experience with a vast amount of theoretical and technical knowledge, plus the ability to write about it all in language understandable equally to the tyro and the ballistician. We have urged the purchase of "Small-Bore Rifle Shooting" by every club member. We believe that the more club members who read the book, the more successful clubs we will have in this country. Certainly there is a large field for a book concerning which the same may be said in the service-rifle game. We hope that it may be available at an early date.

USE OF NEW TARGET CHANGES GALLERY QUALIFICATION SCORES

THE use of the new official gallery targets in the Gallery Qualification at 50 feet and at 75 feet has necessitated a revision of the qualifying scores. The former qualifying scores for the gallery expert, sharpshooter, and marksman decorations were: For Expert, 725; Sharpshooter, 700; Marksman, 675. The revised necessary scores are: Expert, 700; Sharpshooter, 675; Marksman, 650.

SANTA PAULA JOINS RANKS OF 100 PER CENT N. R. A. CLUBS

FOLLOWING the announcement in January that the West Coast (Calif.) Rifle Club had conceived the idea of making every club member a member of the N. R. A., we take pleasure in announcing at this time the addition to this list of the Santa Paula Rifle Club, also in California. Mr. E. D. Stuart, Secretary of the Santa Paula Club, in his

annual report of the club's activities in 1927, writes in part: "Enclosed checks covering the club's dues for 1928 and individual membership in the N. R. A. for all members of the Santa Paula Rifle Club with the exception of E. G. Gardner, who is a life member of the Association. His subscription to the RIFLEMAN is included."

What club will be the next to join the ranks of 100-per-cent N. R. A. organizations? Let's start an Honor Roll and keep a tab on these real live-wire outfits, who, besides being concerned in making local progress want to help boost the shooting game in general.

NEWARK, N. J., ACTIVE

THE Amateur Rod and Gun Club, of Newark, N. J., held a match in Newark on December 30, 1927, with the Plainfield Rifle and Revolver Club, of Plainfield, N. J. Everyone there enjoyed himself. A cup as an inspiration for annual shooting between the two organizations was proposed by R. B. Champlin, founder of the Amateur Rod and Gun Club, and the proposal was soon converted into reality. The cup was taken by Plainfield, due to Shepherd's fine shooting and the consistent shooting of the team.

The Amateur Rod and Gun Club and the Plainfield club are trying to stimulate more interest in shooting in north Jersey. The score of the match follows:

PLAINFIELD RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB

Name	10 Shots	10 Shots	10 Shots	Total
	Standing	Sitting	Prone	
Shepherd	92	98	99	289
Phillips	78	95	99	272
Brady	79	96	96	271
Gummer	63	81	97	241
Ruchman	73	85	83	241

1,314 x 1,500

AMATEUR ROD AND GUN CLUB

Name	10 Shots	10 Shots	10 Shots	Total
	Standing	Sitting	Prone	
Johnes	87	98	98	283
Champlin	85	95	100	280
Sisserson	72	90	97	259
Swain	75	82	92	249
Martin	70	79	90	239

1,310 x 1,500

FRALEY WINS RAILWAY INDIVIDUAL

ANNOUNCEMENT of Individual International Railway Rifleman honors for the year 1927 has just been made by E. M. Farris, team captain of the U. S. Railway Team.

Comparisons of scores turned in by individuals of both the U. S. Railway Team and riflemen who represented British Railwaymen, according to Mr. Farris' announcement, reveal that the score of 393 x 400, made by Zeke Fraley, member of the United States team, and connected with the N. & W. Railroad at Portsmouth, Ohio, is the high individual score registered by members of both teams. The International gold medal, awarded to the high individual annually, has been presented to Mr. Fraley. This medal is

known as the John T. Coleman Award. The donor of the medal, Mr. Coleman, is director of athletics for the Pennsylvania System, and through his efforts much has been and is being accomplished in the promotion of shooting among transportation employees. It will be remembered that the Pennsylvania Company was the donor of the beautiful trophy known by that name, and which is awarded each year to the winning team in the International Railwaymen's Match.

HILLSBORO WANTS MATCHES

HARRY D. HACK has again taken up the reigns as Secretary of the Hillsboro Rifle Club. In order to start the ball rolling right for 1928, he is desirous of arranging matches with any and all comers under the following conditions: Ranges, 50 and 100 yards, teams of ten, five high to count; matches to start as soon as weather will permit and to take place at any and all times from then until winter closes in again; targets to be exchanged at the end of each match.

Captain Hack is desirous of making up a schedule well in advance. This is a fine idea for every club to follow, and we recommend that you get in touch with him at Hillsboro, Ohio, and make arrangements for matches without delay.

NEW YORK IS LEARNING ABOUT TURKEY-SHOOTS

UNDER the supervision of Capt. Walter C. Mayer, N. R. A. Assistant Secretary of New York State, the Bellmore Gun Club held its first Turkey-Shoot on the Club Rifle Range, Long Island, on January 22.

The targets for the shoot were colored turkeys which moved across the range for a distance of 70 feet. The range was 75 yards. Any .22-caliber rifle with iron sights was used and any competitors showing up without rifles were furnished with them.

Two hundred and ten individuals participated in the match, in spite of the fact that the thermometer showed only 15 degrees above zero and there was a 15- to 20-mile wind blowing.

Three splendid silver cups were awarded as trophies. One went to the club team turning in the highest score, the other two to individuals. In addition there were ten other merchandise and cash prizes.

Freeport American Legion won the Team Cup and Ray Ward, of the same outfit, the high Individual Cup.

The scoring was divided so that a hit in the head counted 10, in the heart 10, and in the neck 5. Each competitor fired 10 shots and the high individual score was 40.

Here is an idea for a real sporting event, which might profitably be adopted by other clubs. We hope to obtain from Captain Mayer for some future issue a detailed description of how the targets were made, mounted, and operated.

The match attracted considerable publicity by the newspapers in and around New York City. If a rifle match can get publicity in

the New York papers, it can get publicity anywhere. The Bellmore Club deserves a great deal of credit for the work it did in this instance.

ROBERTS ISLAND SPREADING THE GOSPEL

"TARGETS, Pistols, and Revolvers" was the subject of a talk last night at the College of the Pacific Rifle Club by Henry C. Lockey. Mr. Lockey is the pistol expert for the Roberts Island Rifle Club of Stockton, and he is the third member of the veteran shooters' organization to address the College Club in recent weeks.

Specimen target handguns were exhibited and their uses explained. Those which Mr. Lockey recommended for various purposes were the Colt "Camp Perry" model, the Smith & Wesson single-shot "Straight Line," the Colt .22 automatic "Woodsmen," the Smith & Wesson .22 Bekart model revolver, and the Colt "Police Positive" .22 revolver. He advised the students to start their practicing with the small-bore pistols and revolvers.

He illustrated the correct position of standing and holding the arm for target work. He demonstrated the difference between the incorrect trigger "pull" and the correct trigger "squeeze."

The members of the College Club are being thoroughly instructed and drilled in the methods of handling all types of firearms before they begin their actual shooting.

ARTILLERY TEAM DOWNS RIVERSIDE

IN A rifle match held Friday evening, January 13, at the 212th Coast Artillery Armory Riverside Post Rifle Club of the American Legion was defeated by the 212th Coast Artillery Team by a score of 931-921.

The scores were as follows:

Riverside Post—	
Frizell	177
Sclonick	173
Deickman	181
Austrian	198
Cohen	192
212th Coast Artillery—	
Weston	195
Reilly	184
Jankowskyn	183
White	174
Gunn	195

OLD-TIMERS GET BUSY

"DEAR MR. LISTER:

"In your department of the January issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN I noticed the heading, 'Old-Timers Take Notice,' and therefore I did, by making arrangements with the challenger, Mr. O'Neill, and shot off the match Sunday, January 8.

"Mr. O'Neill shot indoors, taking the prone position, with a Winchester 52, iron sights and Winchester Precision '200' at a 50-foot target, N. R. A. 50-foot gallery (patents pending). Score, 98. Age, 70, February 22, 1928.

"Raby took the sitting, elbow and muzzle

rest, outdoor position, in a temperature of 40, same make of rifle and ammunition, iron sights and similar target. Score, 99. Age, 70, March 15, 1928.

"Since the above match has taken place, Mr. O'Neill has written me that he would like to shoot two more matches to decide who really is the 'bully,' and I have written him that 'Barkis is willin'."

"Very truly,

"H. H. RABY, Secretary,

"Grass Lake Rifle Club, Norvell, Mich."

MISSOURI STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES SCHEDULED FOR MAY

AT A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Rifle Association on January 7, it was decided to hold the annual State Matches of the Association on May 19 and 20, on the range at Columbia. It is realized that the dates are a little early, but it was necessary to set them early because of the fact that after that date it will be difficult, if not impossible, to get the personnel to manage the matches. A check-up on your calendar will indicate that these dates fall on Saturday and Sunday, so that the maximum number of shooters will be able to attend.

The annual meeting of the State Association will be held at the conclusion of the matches, following the annual banquet, at which medals, trophies, cash prizes, etc., will be awarded to officers elected for the coming year.

The list of matches which will be fired is as follows:

SMALL BORE (RIFLE)

1. Girls' 50 Championship Match
 2. State Small-Bore Championship
 3. State Dewar Championship Match, Junior
 4. State Dewar Championship Match, Senior.
- All the above are individual matches.

HIGH POWER (RIFLE)

5. Governor's Match (300-meter International target)
6. Intercollegiate Team Championship
7. Service Team Championship
8. Open Team Championship
9. Open Individual Championship
10. Civilian Individual Championship
11. Civilian Club Team Championship
12. Junior Collegiate Championship
13. Tyro Team Championship
14. Tyro Individual Championship
15. Free Rifle Championship.

PISTOL MATCHES

16. Free-Pistol Championship
17. Open Individual Championship
18. Tyro Individual Championship
19. Police Individual Championship
20. Police-Team Championship
21. Service-Team Championship
22. Intercollegiate-Team Championship
23. Free-Pistol-Team Championship.

The conditions of the various competitions and the actual dates on which they will be fired are not yet available, but details can be obtained from Capt. J. J. Coghlan, Secretary-Treasurer, Missouri State Rifle Association, at the University of Missouri, Columbia.

The Governor's Match is to be the feature event. It may possibly be the only match with cash prizes, and the State Association hopes to make them generous. The conditions will be International Match conditions entirely, target and all.

State competitions with well-rounded-out programs, such as that offered this year by the Missouri riflemen, deserve the support of all N. R. A. members. They afford a chance to many men to participate in big matches, even though they can not for one reason or another get to the National Matches at Camp Perry.

INDOOR SHOOT INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD AND INDIANA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION

To be held at the Culver Military Academy, April 2, 1928

(RE-ENTRY MATCHES, BOTH RIFLE AND PISTOL, ARE PROGRAMMED)

Individual Championship Match—50 feet; prone position; four sighting shots and 20 shots for record; sights, any; target, 50 feet, N. R. A.; prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals; entry fee, 50 cents.

Individual Championship Match—50 feet; offhand; four sighting shots and 20 shots for record; sights, any; targets, 50 feet, N. R. A.; prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals; entry fee, 50 cents.

Team Match—50 feet; prone position. Five competitors per team, all scores to count for record. Competitors will shoot on but one team. Any number of teams may be entered from one company or club. Four sighting shots and 20 shots for record, fired by each member of the team. Sights, any not containing glass; target, 50 feet, N. R. A. Prizes—The Military Trophy will be awarded to the highest team representing the Indiana National Guard. The Indiana State Rifle Association Trophy will be awarded to the highest team representing the civilian club. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded for first, second, and third place in each class.

Individual Championship Pistol Match—50 feet; ten shots for record; target, standard American 20-yard; prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals; entry fee, 50 cents.

Individual Pistol Match—25 yards; arm, the service pistol or service revolver, caliber .45; course, ten shots for record, slow fire, target L; prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals; entry fee, 50 cents.

Pistol Team Match—50 feet; five competitors per team, all scores to count for record; competitors will shoot on but one team; any number of teams may be entered from one company or club; ten shots for record fired by each member of the team; target, standard American, 20-yard; prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals; entry fee, \$2 per team.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS—N. R. A. GALLERY MATCHES

BULLETIN NO. 1—FEBRUARY 6, 1928

INDIVIDUAL PRONE TYRO 75-FOOT MATCH

Conditions: Only tyro shooters, 40 shots, prone, metallic sights. (61 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. Elmer C. Croom, Okmulgee, Okla.	397
2. Lester Jeffrey, Fresno, Calif.	396
3. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio.	394
4. W. C. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.	394
5. Hutton J. Martin, Monterey, Calif.	391
6. Chas. P. Smith, Seaside, Oreg.	390
7. Sylvia F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.	389
8. Merwyn J. B. Watson, Philipsburg, Pa.	389
9. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Toledo, Ohio.	389
10. P. E. Hostetter, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.	387
11. Norman M. Sterret, Beaver Falls, Pa.	386
12. W. K. Ballough, Daytona Beach, Fla.	385
13. Howard G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	385
14. C. J. Mattson, Minneapolis, Minn.	385
15. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	384
16. Elmer Hoops, Waitsburg, Wash.	383
17. Hormidas White, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.	383
18. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	382
19. Geo. O. Booth, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	380
20. M. D. Meiser, Elkhart, Ind.	380
21. Riley M. Diener, Elkhart, Ind.	379
22. Andrew G. Nelson, Jr., Chanute, Kans.	379
23. Raymond G. Frowd, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	378
24. F. C. Ness, Philipsburg, Pa.	377
25. Maj. Wm. E. Trull, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	377
26. John A. Gunn, New York City.	377
27. John Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	377
28. Alford Stepanis, New York City.	376
29. Bere Homer, Primghar, Iowa.	376
30. Warren C. Tarr, Carmel, Calif.	375
31. Robt. Anderson, San Francisco, Calif.	375
32. Clifton Wright, Pittsburgh, Pa.	374
33. Paul A. Ketchpel, Pittsburgh, Pa.	373
34. Rechter Olsen, LaGrange, Ill.	373
35. John Dobbs, Carnegie, Pa.	365
36. Joseph J. Palmo, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	363
37. Wm. P. McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa.	362
38. Jas. McVitty, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	362
39. John J. Gerdes, New York City.	348
40. Ernest B. Vail, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	345
41. Howard H. Beale, Kansas City, Mo.	344
42. Chas. Ritter, Pittsburgh, Pa.	308

DISQUALIFIED

43. E. J. Schmidt, Kings Mills, Ohio.
(Used telescopic sight.)
44. M. C. Dolson, San Leandro, Calif., 397.
(No tyro—Certificate not properly executed.)
45. Jacob Muntener, Oakland, Calif.
(Certificate not properly executed.)

UNABLE TO FIRE

46. Audie C. Ilard, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
47. Norman Shaw, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
48. Will N. Lindsay, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
49. Pvt. Elmer F. Degenhart, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
50. Tom P. Burdett, Austin, Tex.
51. Robt. Hindman, Colliers, W. Va.

NOT REPORTED

52. Geo. K. Cheatham, Tulsa, Okla.
53. R. H. Pool, Youngstown, Ohio.
54. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla.
55. Robt. Rochford, Windsor, Conn.
56. C. P. Beale, N. Kansas City, Mo.
57. Otis F. Ivie, Forest City, Ill.
58. David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
59. Julius Neill, Venice, Ohio.
60. Clair I. Kephart, Punxsutawney, Pa.
61. Chas. M. Stockman, Bedford, Ohio.

BULLETIN NO. 2—FEBRUARY 7, 1928

INDIVIDUAL PRONE TYRO 50-FOOT MATCH

Conditions: Only tyro shooters, 40 shots prone, metallic sights. (113 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. Thos. W. Lippert, Pittsburgh, Pa.	395
2. J. C. Root, M. D., Akron, Ohio.	394
3. W. M. Stuart, College Park, Md.	393
4. Merrill C. Weels, Schenectady, N. Y.	392
5. J. Wright, Kansas City, Mo.	392
6. J. J. Burbridge, Manchester, Iowa.	392
7. Emile Koehner, Elgin, Ill.	391
8. Fred Lyman, Nevada, Iowa.	390
9. Sgt. Harry S. Kimmel, Casper, Wyo.	390
10. Henry J. Adams, Stanford, Calif.	390
11. W. Roy Cheek, Washington, D. C.	390
12. R. N. Hill, Jacksonville, Fla.	390
13. Walter Scott, Reedley, Calif.	389
14. L. E. Gates, Honeyoe Falls, N. Y.	389
15. K. H. Neumann, Ann Arbor, Mich.	389
16. Robt. Martin, Bellevue, Pa.	388
17. Richard Hansen, Fresno, Calif.	388
18. Leslie Kammerer, Chicago, Ill.	388
19. Irwin Stoll, Ann Arbor, Mich.	388
20. Jno. Campbell, Steubenville, Ohio.	388
21. Harry H. Simmons, Honeyoe Falls, N. Y.	388
22. Norman Sterret, Beaver Falls, Pa.	387
23. Milton Storck, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	386
24. Ellis Lea, Lyndon, Ky.	386

25. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C.	385
26. Melvin Craghead, Fresno, Calif.	385
27. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	385
28. C. C. Darrah, Blacksburg, Va.	385
29. Jerry Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio.	385
30. M. D. Meiser, Elkhart, Ind.	385
31. Jno. Williamson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	385
32. Paul Russell, Tarrytown, N. Y.	385
33. John B. Cross, Hebron, Ind.	384
34. Leslie Homer, Primghar, Iowa.	384
35. Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis.	383
36. Arthur C. Hill, Sheridan, Ill.	383
37. Andrew G. Nelson, Jr., Chanute, Kans.	383
38. E. L. Alley, Plymouth, Wis.	383
39. R. Kearney, Washington, D. C.	382
40. R. J. Taylor, Columbia, Mo.	382
41. Herbert Marsdon, Hebron, Ind.	382
42. Roy A. Loder, Erie, Pa.	382
43. Geo. W. Fleming, Worcester, Mass.	382
44. Dryden Hodge, Kansas City, Mo.	382
45. D. Savitzky, Chicago, Ill.	381
46. Elmer C. Croom, Okmulgee, Okla.	381
47. F. J. Fleming, Worcester, Mass.	380
48. Robt. B. Hindman, Colliers, W. Va.	379
49. E. D. Idol, Oak Ridge, N. C.	379
50. Albert Stabler, Cincinnati, Ohio.	377
51. Shirley Metzger, Kansas City, Mo.	376
52. G. Wedderburn, Washington, D. C.	375
53. Andrew Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.	375
54. Elmer Hoops, Waitsburg, Wash.	374
55. Frank Walck, Tarrytown, N. Y.	373
56. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla.	373
57. W. R. Hawthorne, Elgin, Ill.	373
58. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	373
59. Albert Demont, Worcester, Mass.	373
60. K. V. Fryer, Worcester, Mass.	373
61. John Kellner, Baltimore, Md.	372
62. P. Worthington, Washington, D. C.	372
63. Riley M. Diener, Elkhart, Ind.	371
64. Wm. Mills, Jr., Staten Island, N. Y.	371
65. J. E. Davis, Blacksburg, Va.	370
66. Scheibla, Washington, D. C.	369
67. Daniel Beale, Kansas City, Mo.	369
68. R. S. Galloway, Worcester, Mass.	368
69. R. Savitzky, Chicago, Ill.	368
70. Alvin Nowell, Monterey, Calif.	368
71. Dr. Edwin H. Terrill, Wichita, Kans.	367
72. C. T. Smith, Worcester, Mass.	367
73. Omar K. Wright, Des Moines, Iowa.	367
74. Frank D. West, Des Moines, Iowa.	367
75. Roy Kinseim, Kansas City, Mo.	366
76. Louis E. Jallade, New York City.	366
77. Perry S. MacNeal, Forest Hills, N. Y.	366
78. Farrin Hoover, Cincinnati, Ohio.	366
79. Seth Gordon, Evanston, Ill.	366
80. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.	365
81. S. G. Dow, Blacksburg, Va.	364
82. James Ware, Fresno, Calif.	364
83. Edw. Purcell, Brooklyn, N. Y.	362
84. Chester A. Wills, Nyack, N. Y.	361
85. Harry M. Lindsay, Brooklyn, N. Y.	361
86. W. H. Perry, Worcester, Mass.	361
87. Ernest E. Tipping, Wichita, Kans.	360
88. Dr. Leo Sutter, Wichita, Kans.	359
89. Carter O. Haase, Richmond, Va.	350
90. W. H. Doyle, Worcester, Mass.	349
91. Richard Larkins, Oak Ridge, N. C.	345

DISQUALIFIED

92. Robt. Kitchell, Des Moines, Iowa.
(Certificate not properly executed.)
93. John G. Moore, Norfolk, Nebr.
(Used telescopic sight.)

UNABLE TO FIRE

94. G. G. Cooper, Omaha, Nebr.
95. Tom Burdett, Austin, Tex.

NOT REPORTED

96. Paul Ashmore, Saltsburg, Pa.
97. Allan Landers, Norfolk, Nebr.
98. J. N. Rizzi, Tarrytown, N. Y.
99. David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
100. Julius Neill, Venice, Ohio.
101. Otis Ivie, Forest City, Ill.
102. Lawrence Wilkens, Norwood, Ohio.
103. Herbert Comstock, Brooklyn, N. Y.
104. P. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.
105. Henry E. Parrett, Chicago, Ill.
106. Malcolm Lewis, Raleigh, N. C.
107. Clarence J. Hubbs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
108. Millard Holtgrieve, St. Louis, Mo.
109. Lt. F. M. Whiddon, Jacksonville, Fla.
110. K. G. Cloe, Newport, Ky.
111. Geo. C. Gordon, Andover, Mass.
112. Geo. K. Cheatham, Tulsa, Okla.
113. A. Bennett, Washington, D. C.

BULLETIN NO. 4—FEBRUARY 7, 1928

INDIVIDUAL TYRO CHAMPIONSHIP, 75 FEET

Conditions: Only tyros; 30 shots prone, 10 shots each sitting, kneeling and standing; metallic sights. (34 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. Elmer C. Croom, Okmulgee, Okla.	574
2. Robt. Anderson, San Francisco, Calif.	569
3. Lester Jeffrey, Fresno, Calif.	568
4. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	566
5. Warren C. Tarr, Carmel, Calif.	561
6. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis.	557
7. Bere Homer, Primghar, Iowa.	554
8. Hutton J. Martin, Monterey, Calif.	553

9. Howard G. Kenne, W. Medford, Mass.	548
10. Hall Weber, Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.	545
11. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	545
12. Sylvia F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.	542
13. W. C. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.	536
14. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio.	536
15. Kenneth H. Munroe, Pasadena, Calif.	535
16. W. K. Ballough, Daytona Beach, Fla.	535
17. Rechter Olsen, La Grange, Ill.	526
18. Malcolm Lewis, Raleigh, N. C.	524
19. Cpl. A. J. McLean, Boston, Mass.	524
20. Paul C. Nelson, Menomonee, Wis.	519
21. H. F. Good, Menomonee, Wis.	513
22. Pvt. Hormidas White, Boston, Mass.	511
23. Thos. W. Johnston, Menomonee, Wis.	488
24. P. E. Hostetter, Boston, Mass.	487
25. Andrew G. Nelson, Jr., Chanute, Kans.	470
26. Horace Heiden, Menomonee, Wis.	443

DID NOT FINISH

27. J. S. Crowther, Toledo, Ohio.
28. Pvt. Elmer F. Degenhart, Boston, Mass.

UNABLE TO FIRE

29. R. H. Pool, Youngstown, Ohio.
30. Pvt. Norman Shaw, Boston, Mass.

NOT REPORTED

31. David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
32. Otis Ivie, Forest City, Ill.
33. Robert Rochford, Windsor, Conn.
34. Geo. K. Cheatham, Tulsa, Okla.

BULLETIN NO. 5—FEBRUARY 7, 1928

INDIVIDUAL TYRO CHAMPIONSHIP, 50 FEET

Conditions: Tyros only; 30 shots prone, 10 shots each sitting, kneeling and standing; metallic sights. (32 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. R. J. Taylor, Columbia, Mo.	570
2. J. W. Pattee, Orosi, Calif.	568
3. Ellis Lea, Lyndon, Ky.	565
4. Henry J. Adams, Stanford, Calif.	564
5. Sgt. Harry Kimmel, Casper, Wyo.	562
6. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	558
7. Wayne A. Hall, Manchester, Iowa.	556
8. Geo. M. Potter, Oak Ridge, N. C.	556
9. Roy L. Loder, Erie, Pa.	555
10. Elmer Hoops, Waitsburg, Wash.	550
11. S. I. Kornhauser, Louisville, Ky.	547
12. Elmer C. Croom, Okmulgee, Okla.	543
13. John Nichols, State College, Pa.	537
14. Shirley Metzger, Kansas City, Mo.	525
15. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Pa.	521
16. Albert Stabler, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.	521
17. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla.	517
18. Emile Wm. Koehner, Elgin, Ill.	515
19. Andrew G. Nelson, Chanute, Kans.	507
20. John A. Peters, Ithaca, N. Y.	(Disqualified, used telescopic sight.)

UNABLE TO FIRE

21. G. G. Cooper, Omaha, Nebr.

NOT REPORTED

22. John G. Moore, Norfolk, Nebr.
23. Allan Landers, Norfolk, Nebr.
24. David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
25. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.
26. Otis F. Ivie, Forest City, Ill.
27. Gilbert Greenway, Andover, Mass.
28. Chas. E. Loehner, Richmond, Va.
29. W. Roy Cheek, Washington, D. C.
30. Cressey, Ellis Ahng, Plano, Ill.
31. Clarence J. Hubbs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
32. Geo. K. Cheatham, Tulsa, Okla.

BULLETIN NO. 6—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

INDIVIDUAL PRONE MATCH AT 50 FEET

Conditions: Open to all; 40 shots prone; any sights. (105 entries.)
(Shoot-off authorized and targets furnished competitors Nos. 1 and 2.)

Name and address	Score
1. Louis P. McFadden, Manchester, Iowa.	400
2. Walter Kelsey, Tarrytown, N. Y.	400
3. Clarence Heid, Allentown, Pa.	399
4. E. Prickett, San Pedro, Calif.	399
5. N. Marrow, San Pedro, Calif.	399
6. Alfred K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa.	399
7. W. M. Hire, Castalia, Ohio.	399
8. Richard Dunlap, Sapulpa, Okla.	398
9. Harry E. Brill, Tulsa, Okla.	398
10. J. F. Woolshlager, Caterland, N. Y.	398
11. J. F. Burbridge, Manchester, Iowa.	397
12. J. C. Root, M. D., Akron, Ohio.	397
13. Jerry Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio.	397
14. Paul Russell, Tarrytown, N. Y.	396
15. Morton Solomon, New York City.	396
16. L. E. Gates, Honeyoe Falls, N. Y.	396
17. A. B. Sprague, Worcester, Mass.	395
18. H. H. Chester, Cent. Station, W. Va.	395
19. Garfield Bernhardt, Sandwich, Ill.	394
20. Paul Oschida, Sandwich, Ill.	394
21. Chas. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Mo.	394
22. Bradley O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio.	393
23. Wayne Hall, Manchester, Iowa.	393
24. John Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	393
25. Axel Sidenblad, Morris, Minn.	393
26. Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis.	392

27. C. J. Bollin, Livermore, Colo.	391
28. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	391
29. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla.	391
30. Arthur C. Hill, Sheridan, Ill.	391
31. D. W. Davis, Washington, D. C.	390
32. Wilbur Wilson, Erie, Pa.	389
33. Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.	389
34. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	388
35. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa.	388
36. Norman Sterrett, Beaver Falls, Pa.	388
37. Harry H. Smimons, Honeyo Falls, N. Y.	388
38. S. I. Kornhauser, Louisville, Ky.	388
39. Dryden Hodge, Kansas City, Mo.	388
40. Fred Schulz, Chicago, Ill.	388
41. Richard Strauss, Detroit, Mich.	386
42. Chas. V. Smith, Beaver Falls, Pa.	386
43. Robert Harbeck, Brookline, Mass.	385
44. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	385
45. Russell O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio.	385
46. T. H. Sackett, Livermore, Colo.	385
47. Leslie Homer, Primghar, Iowa.	385
48. A. Thomas, Washington, D. C.	384
49. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	384
50. J. W. Pattee, Orosi, Calif.	384
51. Emilio Kocher, Elgin, Ill.	383
52. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	383
53. Geo. Benvie, Hatch, N. Mex.	383
54. O. R. Homer, Primghar, Iowa.	382
55. R. Hulbert, Washington, D. C.	382
56. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.	381
57. Willard Dunbar, Culver, Ind.	381
58. J. O. Norcross, Worcester, Mass.	381
59. W. Roy Cheek, Washington, D. C.	380
60. J. V. Crawford, Stanford, Calif.	380
61. Jno. C. Campbell, Steubenville, Ohio.	379
62. Harry M. Lindsay, Brooklyn, N. Y.	379
63. Robt. B. Hindman, Colliera, W. Va.	379
64. G. M. David, Blacksburg, Va.	378
65. A. E. Hertzig, Halstead, Kans.	378
66. Frank C. Boles, Steubenville, Ohio.	377
67. Lloyd O. Moore, N. Cumberland, Ohio.	375
68. D. E. Boots, Pasadena, Calif.	375
69. Waldon C. Winston, Columbia, Mo.	374
70. Alvin H. Nowell, Monterey, Calif.	374
71. E. F. Delozier, Blacksburg, Va.	373
72. Ellis Lea, Lyndon, Ky.	373
73. Geo. Wolfe, Fort Hancock, N. J.	371
74. P. F. Kittredge, N. Adams, Mass.	370
75. Andrew Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.	369
76. Elmer Hoops, Waitsburg, Wash.	365
77. C. C. Darrab, Blacksburg, Va.	365
78. Carl W. Brooks, E. Hartford, Conn.	365
79. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.	360

UNABLE TO FIRE

80. Tom P. Burdett, Austin, Tex.
81. William W. Mills, Jr., Staten Island, N. Y.
82. O. R. Tripp, Leesville, Ohio.

NOT REPORTED

83. Karl M. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa.
84. Wm. Parry, Detroit, Mich.
85. F. C. Wood, Jr., New York City.
86. Glenn Stotts, Vancouver, Wash.
87. Chief H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.
88. David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
89. Robt. Neill, Venice, Ohio.
90. Dr. M. E. McManes, Piqua, Ohio.
91. Lt. Haydon Noyes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
92. Joe Wilson, Sapulpa, Okla.
93. D. S. McDougal, Washington, D. C.
94. P. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.
95. Capt. Albert Gill, Baltimore, Md.
96. Sgt. Ralph Harris, Baltimore, Md.
97. Sgt. Ralph Bauers, Baltimore, Md.
98. Sgt. Thomas Heffersman, Baltimore, Md.
99. Sgt. Chas. Bricker, Baltimore, Md.
100. LaVern W. Griffith, Independence, Iowa.
101. Cressey Ahng, Plano, Ill.
102. M. V. Douthitt, Ortonville, Minn.
103. L. P. Clubine, Aurora, Iowa.
104. Robt. Weir, Hollywood, Calif.
105. Geo. K. Cheatham, Tulsa, Okla.

BULLETIN NO. 7—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

INDIVIDUAL PRONE MATCH AT 75 FEET

Conditions: Open to all; 40 shots prone, any sights. (76 entries.)
(Shoot-off authorized and targets furnished competitors Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.)

Name and address	Score
1. T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala.	400
2. Clarence Held, Allentown, Pa.	400
3. H. C. Wright, Fresno, Calif.	400
4. M. C. Delsen, San Leandro, Calif.	400
5. O. T. D. Brandt, Seattle, Wash.	398
6. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio.	398
7. W. S. Gibbons, Melrose, Mass.	397
8. G. M. Upshaw, Whittier, Calif.	397
9. G. A. Lindgren, Lyons, Ill.	396
10. Walter Wolf, Chicago, Ill.	396
11. G. Wilkinson, Bridgeport, Conn.	396
12. A. M. Freeland, Chicago, Ill.	395
13. S. C. Williams, Oakland, Calif.	395
14. J. Muntenner, Oakland, Calif.	395
15. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Toledo, Ohio.	395
16. W. D. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.	394
17. C. A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.	394
18. E. J. Cisler, Chicago, Ill.	394
19. John Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	393
20. C. P. Smith, Seaside, Oreg.	393

21. O. R. Homer, Primghar, Iowa.	393
22. A. P. Danforth, Boston, Mass.	393
23. J. R. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio.	392
24. C. A. DuNah, Pasadena, Calif.	392
25. J. E. Greer, Auburndale, Mass.	391
26. R. Neill, Venice, Ohio.	391
27. C. E. Stedter, Quarry Heights, C. Z.	390
28. C. S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.	390
29. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	390
30. F. D. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	389
31. C. V. Smith, Beaver Falls, Pa.	388
32. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	387
33. E. Hoops, Waitsburg, Wash.	387
34. N. M. Sterrett, Beaver Falls, Pa.	387
35. C. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn.	387
36. O. H. Wheeler, Boston, Mass.	387
37. A. S. Dempsey, Seaside, Oreg.	387
38. E. H. LaRue, Chicago, Ill.	387
39. E. Snider, Kings Mills, Ohio.	386
40. J. Hankins, Boston, Mass.	386
41. H. Collins, Boston, Mass.	386
42. B. Schagheck, Kings Mills, Ohio.	385
43. G. W. Benvie, Hatch, N. Mex.	384
44. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.	384
45. W. M. Hire, Castalia, Ohio.	383
46. K. W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	383
47. H. J. White, Boston, Mass.	382
48. A. J. MacLean, Boston, Mass.	382
49. Hall Webber, Boston, Mass.	381
50. H. W. Hostetter, Boston, Mass.	377
51. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	374
52. E. F. Degenhart, Boston, Mass.	368
53. C. W. Brooks, E. Hartford, Conn.	368
54. Malcolm Lewis, Raleigh, N. C.	365

NOT COMPLETED

Robert B. Rochford, Windsor, Conn.

UNABLE TO FIRE—TARGETS RETURNED

Robert B. Hindman, Colliera, W. Va.
Delmas L. Ford, Boston, Mass.
Norman Shaw, Boston, Mass.
Tom P. Burdett, Austin, Tex.

NOT REPORTED

Robert A. Weir, Hollywood, Calif.
Clair I. Kephart, Punxsutawney, Pa.
Loren M. Felt, Chicago, Ill.
H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.
David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
Joe Wilson, Sapulpa, Okla.
Stuart D. Ludlum, New Haven, Conn.
M. V. Douthitt, Ortonville, Minn.
Francis Eskildon, Wakefield, Mass.
George Titherington, Stockton, Calif.
George K. Cheatham, Tulsa, Okla.

BULLETIN NO. 8—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

INDIVIDUAL SITTING MATCH AT 50 FEET

Conditions: Open to all; 40 shots sitting, any sights. (54 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. A. G. Sidenblad, Morris, Minn.	399
2. E. Prickett, San Pedro, Calif.	399
3. M. Solomon, New York City, N. Y.	395
4. Jerry Gebby, Bellefontaine, Ohio.	391
5. F. E. Smith, Tulsa, Okla.	391
6. W. M. Hire, Castalia, Ohio.	390
7. A. K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa.	389
8. R. H. Dickson, Vancouver, Wash.	389
9. R. G. Martin, Bellevue, Wash.	388
10. H. J. Adams, Stanford, Calif.	387
11. J. V. Crawford, Stanford, Calif.	386
12. H. E. Brill, Tulsa, Okla.	386
13. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	385
14. E. W. Kocher, Elgin, Ill.	383
15. D. S. McDougal, Washington, D. C.	381
16. H. S. Kimmel, Casper, Wyo.	380
17. J. L. Steffan, Vancouver, Wash.	380
18. Richard Strauss, Detroit, Mich.	380
19. C. J. Vollin, Livermore, Colo.	380
20. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa.	379
21. J. H. Tillman, Erie, Pa.	379
22. W. L. Wilson, Erie, Pa.	379
23. W. P. Dunbar, Culver, Ind.	376
24. G. G. Wolfe, Ft. Hancock, N. J.	376
25. C. V. Smith, Beaver Falls, Pa.	376
26. A. B. Sprague, Worcester, Mass.	375
27. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	375
28. D. E. Boots, Pasadena, Calif.	374
29. L. O. Moore, New Cumberland, Ohio.	372
30. T. H. Sackett, Livermore, Colo.	371
31. J. Wright, Kansas City, Mo.	370
32. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.	365
33. Leslie Homer, Primghar, Iowa.	363
34. B. V. Edworthy, Tulsa, Okla.	363
35. J. O. Norcross, Worcester, Mass.	356
36. H. J. Black, Des Moines, Iowa.	355
37. R. Hulbert, Washington, D. C.	354
38. D. W. Davis, Washington, D. C.	334

NOT REPORTED

Emmet A. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.
L. W. Griffith, Independence, Iowa.
Casper Mertz, Baltimore, Md.
Ralph E. Bauers, Baltimore, Md.
Albert W. Gill, Baltimore, Md.
H. T. Noyes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
F. C. Wood, Jr., New York City, N. Y.

L. P. Clubine, Aurora, Iowa.
C. F. Bricker, Baltimore, Md.
T. J. Heffernan, Baltimore, Md.
B. W. Harris, Baltimore, Md.
C. E. Sayre, Norfolk, Nebr.
W. C. Winston, Columbia, Mo.
H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Frank C. Payne, Los Angeles, Calif.

BULLETIN NO. 9—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

INDIVIDUAL SITTING MATCH AT 75 FEET

Conditions: Open to all; 40 shots sitting, any sights. (45 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. A. S. Dempsey, Seaside, Oreg.	390
2. E. J. Cisler, Chicago, Ill.	390
3. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio.	389
4. A. M. Freeland, Chicago, Ill.	387
5. J. R. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio.	386
6. E. H. LaRue, Chicago, Ill.	386
7. F. E. Smith, Tulsa, Okla.	386
8. C. A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.	385
9. W. M. Hire, Castalia, Ohio.	383
10. G. A. Lindgren, Lyons, Ill.	383
11. K. W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	379
12. Bere Homer, Primghar, Iowa.	378
13. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	377
14. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Toledo, Ohio.	377
15. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis.	375
16. C. E. Stedter, Quarry Heights, C. Z.	374
17. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.	373
18. Robert Neill, Venice, Ohio.	368
19. C. A. DuNah, Pasadena, Calif.	367
20. A. J. MacLean, Boston, Mass.	366
21. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	364
22. A. G. Nelson, Jr., Chanute, Kans.	363
23. F. D. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	362
24. H. O. Wheeler, Boston, Mass.	360
25. O. R. Homer, Primghar, Iowa.	359
26. Henry Collins, Boston, Mass.	356
27. H. J. White, Boston, Mass.	356
28. A. C. Ellard, Boston, Mass.	354
29. C. M. Stockman, Bedford, Ohio.	345
30. A. P. Danforth, Boston, Mass.	340
31. P. E. Hostetter, Boston, Mass.	335

DISQUALIFIED

(Certificate not properly executed)
M. C. Dolson, San Leandro, Calif.

NOT COMPLETED

J. Hankins, Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

UNABLE TO FIRE—TARGETS RETURNED

Delmas L. Ford, Boston, Mass.
E. F. Degenhart, Boston, Mass.
Norman Shaw, Boston, Mass.
Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.

NOT REPORTED

G. Titherington, Stockton, Calif.
Francis Eskildon, Wakefield, Mass.
Jacob Muntenner, Oakland, Calif.
H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.
E. A. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.
H. J. Martin, Monterey, Calif.
David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
Loren M. Felt, Chicago, Ill.

BULLETIN NO. 10—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE

CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions: 60 shots for record at the prone position, metallic sights. (30 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. Margaret Mitchell, College Park, Md.	593
2. Helen Taylow, Washington, D. C.	591
3. Mildred Hilson, College Park, Md.	591
4. Betty Clark, Washington, D. C.	588
5. Marjorie Foster, Washington, D. C.	586
6. Alma Essex, College Park, Md.	586
7. Roberta Wright, Washington, D. C.	586
8. Arline Spencer, Washington, D. C.	586
9. Helen Prentiss, Washington, D. C.	585
10. Clemencia Gause, College Park, Md.	585
11. India Bell Corea, Washington, D. C.	584
12. Hazel B. Kreider, College Park, Md.	584
13. E. M. Garber, College Park, Md.	580
14. Anita Peters, College Park, Md.	578
15. Verna Parsons, Washington, D. C.	577
16. Helen Humphrey, Washington, D. C.	575
17. Naomi Crumley, Washington, D. C.	574
18. Martha V. Hocker, Columbia, Mo.	574
19. Suzanne Jamison, Washington, D. C.	574
20. Frances Berkemeyer, Columbia, Mo.	573
21. Christine Stewart, Washington, D. C.	571
22. Eugenia Cuvillier, Washington, D. C.	568
23. J. Betty Graham, Washington, D. C.	567
24. Catherine Wheeler, Washington, D. C.	559
25. Minnie Asmuth, Washington, D. C.	556
26. Judith Shafer, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.	555

UNABLE TO FIRE—TARGETS RETURNED

Edna Baack, Columbia, Mo.

NOT REPORTED

Martha Sonntag, Columbia, Mo.
Alice L. Orton, College Park, Md.
Mary Jane McCurdy, College Park, Md.

BULLETIN NO. 11—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

INDIVIDUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions: Three stages—1st Stage, 20 record shots prone; 2nd Stage, 20 record shots kneeling; 3rd Stage, 20 record shots standing; sights, metallic. (47 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. C. A. Luther, Columbia, Mo.	573
2. T. R. Barnes, Stanford, Calif.	562
3. R. J. Taylor, Columbia, Mo.	554
4. F. T. Parsons, Washington, D. C.	553
5. L. B. Weymouth, Stanford, Calif.	552
6. R. M. Harbeck, Brookline, Mass.	550
7. Leo Kasehagen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	542
8. E. C. Shute, Philadelphia, Pa.	541
9. A. Rosenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.	537
10. R. S. Dobbs, Philadelphia, Pa.	537
11. H. E. Eiley, Washington, D. C.	535
12. S. S. Prentiss, Washington, D. C.	534
13. L. S. Moore, Annapolis, Md.	528
14. A. H. Hood, Annapolis, Md.	527
15. G. Yarnall, Philadelphia, Pa.	527
16. G. B. Campbell, Washington, D. C.	526
17. G. L. Sandwald, Philadelphia, Pa.	522
18. John Thiess, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.	514
19. N. M. Ellison, Philadelphia, Pa.	512
20. L. B. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.	508
21. J. P. Zalia, Philadelphia, Pa.	501
22. George Kellis, Philadelphia, Pa.	500
23. R. E. Kean, Philadelphia, Pa.	497
24. J. M. Wolvorton, Philadelphia, Pa.	493
25. M. J. Phillips, Philadelphia, Pa.	493
26. J. M. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, Pa.	492
27. A. Stabler, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.	485
28. A. C. Lightner, Philadelphia, Pa.	483
29. G. W. Leck, Philadelphia, Pa.	479
30. E. T. Reynolds, New York City.	477
31. J. C. Baker, Cincinnati, Ohio.	477
32. E. K. Cliver, Philadelphia, Pa.	465
33. F. J. Crossett, Philadelphia, Pa.	438
34. F. C. Hoppe, Philadelphia, Pa.	399
35. Alex. Weiss, New York City.	379
36. G. M. Althouse, Philadelphia, Pa.	378
37. Ernest Fruhener, New York City.	343
38. Paul Williams, New York City.	329
39. Maurice Groves, Pleasantville, N. Y.	320
40. Emanuel Salva, New York City.	298

DISQUALIFIED

(Certificate not returned)

R. Frank Hollis, Louisville, Ky.

UNABLE TO FIRE—TARGETS RETURNED

R. A. Leighy, Washington, D. C.

NOT REPORTED

Harry N. Renshaw, Tucson, Ariz.
A. M. Fisher, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Emmett A. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Stuart D. Ludlum, New Haven, Conn.
J. V. Crawford, Stanford, Calif.

BULLETIN NO. 12—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

INDIVIDUAL KNEELING AT 50 FEET

Conditions: Open to all, 40 shots kneeling, any sights. (40 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. Morton Solomon, New York City.	390
2. Alfred Friedrich, Ames, Iowa.	381
3. Thomas Girkout, Gatun, Canal Zone.	380
4. J. A. Shaw, Binford, Wyo.	380
5. Richard Strauss, Detroit, Mich.	379
6. Smith Haagen, Vancouver, Wash.	375
7. Thomas, Washington, D. C.	374
8. C. J. Bollin, Livermore, Colo.	362
9. Wilbur L. Wilson, Erie, Pa.	362
10. R. Hulbert, Washington, D. C.	361
11. Willard Dunbar, Culver, Ind.	361
12. Leo Kasehagen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	361
13. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.	360
14. J. H. Tillman, Erie, Pa.	359
15. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	355
16. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	351
17. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.	349
18. G. Worthington, Washington, D. C.	341
19. D. W. Davis, Washington, D. C.	341
20. P. F. Kittredge, North Adams, Mass.	336
21. Sgt. Geo. Wolfe, Fort Hancock, N. J.	331
22. G. Wedderburn, Washington, D. C.	322
23. T. H. Sackett, Livermore, Colo.	307

NOT REPORTED

24. Emmett Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.
25. Cressley Ahng, Plano, Ill.
26. Sgt. Chas. F. Bricker, Baltimore, Md.
27. Sgt. Casper Mertz, Baltimore, Md.
28. Sgt. Tom Herrernan, Baltimore, Md.
29. Sgt. Ralph E. Bauers, Baltimore, Md.
30. Sgt. Ralph Harris, Baltimore, Md.
31. Capt. Albert Gill, Baltimore, Md.
32. D. S. McDougal, Washington, D. C.
33. E. Kearney, Washington, D. C.
34. P. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.
35. C. D. Wild, Jansville, Iowa.
36. Lt. Hayden, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
37. Frank C. Payne, Los Angeles, Calif.
38. Walden Winston, Columbia, Mo.
39. David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
40. Chief H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.

BULLETIN NO. 13—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

INDIVIDUAL KNEELING MATCH AT 75 FEET

Conditions: Open to all, 40 shots kneeling, any sights. (29 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio.	391
2. G. A. Lindgren, Lyons, Ill.	385
3. Bore Homer, Primghar, Iowa.	385
4. Thomas Girkout, Gatun, Canal Zone.	383
5. Mike Altman, LuVerne, Iowa.	378
6. James R. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio.	378
9. M. C. Dolson, San Leandro, Calif.	377
10. E. H. LaRue, Chicago, Ill.	376
11. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	375
12. J. S. Crowther Jr., Toledo, Ohio.	373
13. Walter Wolf, Chicago, Ill.	370
14. Chester A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.	363
15. Lisle Miller, Twin Bluffs, Wis.	363
16. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	363
17. Edw. Cisler, Chicago, Ill.	359
18. Frank Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	358
19. Carl A. DuNah, Pasadena, Calif.	353
20. Arthur S. Dempsey, Seaside, Oreg.	353
21. Col. C. E. Stodter, Canal Zone.	345
22. Sylvin Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.	342

UNABLE TO FIRE

23. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.

NOT REPORTED

24. Albert P. Danforth, Boston, Mass.
25. Francis Eskildson, Wakefield, Mass.
26. Jacob Muntener, Oakland, Calif.
27. David W. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
28. Chief H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.
29. Loren M. Fell, Chicago, Ill.

BULLETIN NO. 14—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

INDIVIDUAL STANDING MATCH AT 50 FEET

Conditions: Open to all, 40 shots standing, any sights. (34 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. Carl W. Wahner, Sacramento, Calif.	391
2. Lt. Wm. Weston, New York City.	387
3. Alfred Friedrich, Ames, Iowa.	374
4. J. H. Tillman, Erie, Pa.	367
5. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	361
6. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.	359
7. Richard Strauss, Detroit, Mich.	358
8. Morton Solomon, New York City.	349
9. N. M. Marrow, San Pedro, Calif.	347
10. E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio.	344
11. Roy A. Loder, Erie, Pa.	343
12. A. L. Stebbins, Jewett City, Conn.	341
13. A. B. Sprague, Worcester, Mass.	337
14. D. W. Davis, Washington, D. C.	335
15. C. J. Bollin, Livermore, Colo.	331
16. Paul Oschida, Sandwich, Ill.	332
17. J. V. Crawford, Stanford, Calif.	328
18. Willard Dunbar, Culver, Ind.	326
19. Sam Moore, Annapolis, Md.	324
20. R. Hulbert, Washington, D. C.	324
21. T. H. Sackett, Livermore, Colo.	312
22. G. M. Davis, Blacksburg, Va.	307
23. J. O. Norcross, Worcester, Mass.	300
24. Andrew Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.	215

UNABLE TO FIRE

25. William Mills, Jr., Staten Island, N. Y.

NOT REPORTED

26. La Verne W. Griffith, Independence, Iowa.
27. Frank C. Payne, Los Angeles, Calif.
28. D. S. McDougal, Washington, D. C.
29. P. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.
30. Lt. Hayden Noyes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
31. Hubert S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.
32. L. B. Weymouth, Stanford, Calif.
33. David R. Smith, Towanda, Pa.
34. Chief H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.

BULLETIN NO. 15—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

INDIVIDUAL STANDING MATCH AT 75 FEET

Conditions: Open to all, 40 shots standing, any sights. (29 entries.)

(Official Bulletin of this match being held pending investigation of winning score.)

BULLETIN NO. 16—FEBRUARY 9, 1928

INDIVIDUAL MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions: Open to officers and enlisted men of all branches of the service, military course, metallic sights. (72 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. Lt. William Weston, New York City.	683
2. Col. F. Wheatland, Pasadena, Calif.	679
3. Morton Solomon, New York City.	675
4. Hugh Everett, Washington, D. C.	674
5. Cpl. Edw. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.	671
6. Hubert S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.	665
7. Sgt. G. Buchanan, St. Louis, Mo.	664
8. Col. C. E. Stodter, Canal Zone.	657
9. Sgt. E. J. Pelikan, St. Louis, Mo.	655
10. John Thiess, Cincinnati, Ohio.	655
11. Pfc. Audie C. Ellard, Boston, Mass.	654

12. Sgt. Leroy H. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.	653
13. C. A. Hassinger, Ashland, Ohio.	652
14. Sgt. McKinley, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	651
15. Chas. F. Scheide, Collingdale, Pa.	649
16. Capt. N. F. Shepherd, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	645
17. Sgt. Harry S. Kimmel, Casper, Wyo.	644
18. Sgt. W. J. Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla.	643
19. Lt. R. N. Hill, Jacksonville, Fla.	642
20. Sgt. J. Hankins, Boston, Mass.	641
21. Lt. F. M. Whiddon Duval, Jacksonville, Fla.	641
22. Sgt. E. Morgan, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	639
23. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.	639
24. Cpl. Will Lindsay, Boston, Mass.	638
25. Pvt. Hormidas White, Boston, Mass.	637
26. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.	637
27. Floyd D. Gibson, Chicago, Ill.	637
28. Cpl. Green Noble, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	635
29. Sgt. Elijah King, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	629
30. Sgt. Jas. Hudson, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	629
31. H. O. Wheeler, Boston, Mass.	628
32. Sgt. W. H. Price, Jacksonville, Fla.	628
33. Cpl. Chester Rianer, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	628
34. Sgt. E. H. Conant, St. Louis, Mo.	627
35. Pvt. C. Myrle, St. Louis, Mo.	627
36. Sgt. Chas. Ward, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	626
37. Sgt. Henry Collins, Boston, Mass.	624
38. P. E. Hostetter, Boston, Mass.	622
39. Frank H. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.	622
40. Lt. R. E. Chappelle, St. Louis, Mo.	611
41. Cpl. Fred M. Lawton, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	598
42. Sgt. W. M. Rhoades, St. Louis, Mo.	598
43. Sgt. Chas. Spencer, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	596
44. Pvt. Clifford McGraw, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	594
45. Cpl. Clyde S. Williams, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	593
46. Pvt. Chester Sheetz, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	592
47. Sgt. Jas. Thomas, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	588
48. Sgt. Geo. G. Wolfe, Ft. Hancock, N. J.	583
49. Cpl. Stanley Ross, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	582
50. Harold Pearsall, Elgin, Ill.	578

DISQUALIFIED

51. Frank D. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.
(Used telescopic sight.)

UNABLE TO FIRE

52. Ernest B. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.
53. Corp. D. L. Ford, Boston, Mass.
54. Pvt. Norman Shaw, Boston, Mass.
55. Pvt. Elmer Degenhart, Boston, Mass.

NOT REPORTED

56. T. T. McClure, Santa Monica, Calif.
57. Lt. Frank C. Payne, Pasadena, Calif.
58. Sgt. R. E. Peisinger, Pasadena, Calif.
59. Sgt. Starr Baisley, Pasadena, Calif.
60. Sgt. Chas. Cobb, Pasadena, Calif.
61. Cpl. Burleigh Putnam, Pasadena, Calif.
62. Robert Ellis, Sergeant Bluff, Iowa.
63. Lt. Hayden Noyes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
64. D. E. Boots, Pasadena, Calif.
65. Capt. John O. Crose, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
66. Capt. McChrystalk, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
67. Sgt. S. B. Kitcher, Jacksonville, Fla.
68. Sgt. J. A. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
69. Sgt. J. H. Sweet, Jacksonville, Fla.
70. Sgt. W. C. Bonacker, Jacksonville, Fla.
71. Lt. J. H. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
72. Lt. E. C. McDonald, St. Louis, Mo.

BULLETIN NO. 18—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

TWO SLOW FIRE PISTOL MATCH

Conditions: Open to tyros only, 60 shots slow fire. (33 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. J. A. Bareis, Cumberland, Md.	550
2. Earl Naramore, Bridgeport, Conn.	528
3. D. C. Place, Lima, Ohio.	527
4. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	521
5. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.	519
6. V. Z. Canfield, Akron, Ohio.	518
7. Jas. Greer, Auburndale, Mass.	509
8. E. J. Barnes, Towanda, Pa.	502
9. O. D. Cox, Dante, Va.	492
10. Howard G. Keene, W. Medford, Mass.	491
11. Wilbur Pratt, Pittsfield, Mass.	486
12. Andrew Nelson, Chanute, Kans.	484
13. F. C. Ness, Phillipsburg, Pa.	475
14. S. I. Kornhauser, Louisville, Ky.	473
15. Donald Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa.	451
16. Raymond Murphy, Sacramento, Calif.	449
17. Tony Matyssek, Sayner, Wis.	445
18. R. H. Pool, Youngstown, Ohio.	438
19. John L. Gerdes, New York City.	438
20. M. D. Meiser, Elkhart, Ind.	429
21. Major Wm. E. Trull, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	425
22. Marshall Morr, Ashland, Ohio.	418
23. Robt. Neill, Venice, Ohio.	417

UNABLE TO FIRE

24. Sylvin F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.

NOT REPORTED

25. Merwyn Watson, Phillipsburg, Pa.
26. Arben L. Young, Waverly, Iowa.
27. Stuart Ludlum, New Haven, Conn.
28. Riley M. Diener, Elkhart, Ind.
29. Br. C. E. Sayre, Norfolk, Nebr.
30. R. S. Marshall, Lima, Ohio.
31. J. Russell Reesman, Evanston, Ill.
32. Melville McBride, Monroe, Mich.
33. Elmer C. Croom, Okmulgee, Okla.

BULLETIN NO. 19—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

TYRO RAPID FIRE PISTOL MATCH

Conditions: Only open to tyros, 60 shots rapid fire. (14 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.....	496
2. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.....	496
3. Hubert S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	491
4. O. D. Cox, Dante, Va.....	474
5. D. C. Place, Lima, Ohio.....	448
6. Andrew G. Nelson, Chanute, Kans.....	401

UNABLE TO FIRE

7. Sylvan F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.
8. Howard G. Keene, West Medford, Mass.

NOT REPORTED

10. F. C. Ness, Philipsburg, Pa.
11. Melville McBride, Monroe, Mich.
12. E. J. Barnes, Towanda, Pa.
13. J. Russell Recaman, Evanston, Ill.
14. R. S. Marshall, Lima, Ohio.
15. Arben L. Young, Waverly, Iowa.

BULLETIN NO. 20—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

SLOW FIRE PISTOL MATCH

Conditions: Open to all, 60 shots slow fire. (27 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. Maurice C. Corrinet, Pittsfield, Mass....	552
2. J. A. Bareis, Cumberland, Md.....	545
3. Chester H. Wilson, Jacksonville, Fla....	541
4. Earl Naramore, Bridgeport, Conn.....	530
5. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.....	520
6. Jas. Greer, Auburnale, Mass.....	519
7. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.....	516
8. Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.....	513
9. D. C. Place, Lima, Ohio.....	511
10. Alvin Nowell, Monterey, Calif.....	511
11. E. J. Barnes, Towanda, Pa.....	511
12. H. A. Obenauf, Culver, Ind.....	506
13. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.....	498
14. Geo. Potter, Oak Ridge, N. C.....	496
15. O. D. Cox, Dante, Va.....	490
16. A. E. Hartzler, Halstead, Kans.....	488
17. Donald C. Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa.....	476
18. O. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa.....	435
19. Richard Phillips, Yonkers, N. Y.....	409
20. R. W. Kendall, Janesville, Iowa.....	345

NOT REPORTED

21. J. S. Crowther, Toledo, Ohio.
22. John Felman, Elgin, Ill.
23. L. P. Clubine, Aurora, Iowa.
24. A. H. Amick, Cumberland, Md.
25. R. S. Marshall, Lima, Ohio.
26. Walter Gear, Cleveland, Ohio.
27. Frank C. Payne, Los Angeles, Calif.

BULLETIN NO. 21—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

TIMED FIRE PISTOL MATCH

Conditions: Open to all, 60 shots timed fire. (16 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.....	518
2. Chester H. Wilson, Jacksonville, Fla.....	505
3. H. A. Obenauf, Culver, Ind.....	494
4. Maurice Corrinet, Pittsfield, Mass.....	488
5. A. E. Hartzler, Halstead, Kans.....	485
6. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.....	480
7. Wm. Johnson, Portland, Oreg.....	475
8. Alvin H. Nowell, Monterey, Calif.....	467
9. Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.....	466
10. O. D. Cox, Dante, Va.....	466
11. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.....	464
12. Walter A. Gear, Cleveland, Ohio.....	454
13. D. C. Place, Lima, Ohio.....	443
14. R. W. Kendall, Janesville, Iowa.....	257

NOT REPORTED

15. J. S. Crowther, Toledo, Ohio.
16. C. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa.

BULLETIN NO. 22—FEBRUARY 8, 1928

22 MILITARY PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions: Open to officers and enlisted men of all branches of the Service; Military course. (16 entries.)

Name and address	Score
1. Lt. William Weston, New York City.....	370
2. Lt. Hugh Everett, Washington, D. C.....	359
3. Lt. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.....	347
4. T. T. McClure, Santa Monica, Calif.....	340
5. Lt. Virgil Shaw, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.....	330
6. Pvt. Antonio Haddox, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.....	327
7. Cpl. Robt. Lang, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.....	323
8. Sgt. Horace Jefferson, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.....	316
9. Cpl. Willie Caldwell, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.....	301
10. Sgt. Lawrence Carter, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.....	300
11. Lt. Geo. C. Claussen, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.....	298
12. Chas. F. Scheide, Collingdale, Pa.....	279
13. Cpl. Johnnie Blount, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.....	276
14. Lt. Dana McBride, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.....	250

NOT REPORTED

15. Chas. R. Burdette, Baltimore, Md.
16. Lt. Frank O. Bowman, Ft. Humphrey, Va.

TRINITY TO HOLD TOURNAMENT AGAIN THIS YEAR

THE Trinity Rifle Club, of Dallas, Texas, has definitely decided to hold another Southwestern Pistol and Small-Bore Rifle Tournament at Dallas, on May 11 and 12. For further particulars write to Mr. S. W. Godbold, Secretary, at 4004½ Swiss Avenue.

the slot type of front sight, and a general redesigning of the stock of the Model 99G rifle.

The J. Stevens Arms Co announces a new low-priced single-shot .22-caliber bolt-action rifle, which will be known as No. 50 Springfield Junior.

NEW BOOKLET ON SMOKELESS

"SMOKELESS Shotgun Powders, Their Development, Composition and Ballistic Characteristics," is the title of a new booklet published by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del. The booklet, which was prepared by Wallace H. Coxe, the company's ballistic engineer, is a comprehensive manual, which, as the author declares in his preface, is "intended for the use of the shooter who desires a better understanding of his ammunition."

All types of shotgun powders are analyzed, including black powder, smokeless powder, bulk powders, dense powders, development of progressive burning powders, powders for heavy loads, and powders for light loads. Such technical problems as pressure curves, strength, velocity, barrel time, hygroscopicity, storage, stability, temperatures, patterns, "energy" and mixtures are discussed in non-technical language.

An interesting feature of the booklet is a division devoted to the discussion of shotguns themselves. Such things as gauges, chambers, the forcing cone, the fitting of the length of the shell to the chamber length, the choice of the degree of choke, the thickness and length of the barrel, the reborring of guns, the weight, the burst, the pattern and the cleaning and care of shotguns, are covered in interesting and up-to-date fashion.

Another section of the manual is given to an analysis of shotgun shells, where every problem from the crimp, wad and primer to the sizes of shots are reviewed from the standpoint of the expert. The book contains an interesting table on the speed of game birds in flight and a comprehensive bibliography covering a score or more of the latest volumes on guns, shooting and explosives.

STOEGER GETS OUT INTERESTING CATALOGUE

A BOOK every gun lover will wish to have on his shelf is the new 1928 catalogue of A. F. Stoeger, Inc. This catalogue now contains 128 pages and is in two parts.

Part I covers the well-known American arms, ammunition and accessories; while Part II takes care of the best-known foreign products.

It is an interesting book, profusely illustrated, and lists such special items as single triggers for shotguns; sporting stocks for the Springfield rifle; front sight bands with ramp for use in remodeling rifles; complete Mauser actions, and a thousand-and-one other things of interest to the sportsman, rifle crank and gunsmith.

In writing for a copy of this catalogue send letter to Stoeger's new address, which is: 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Trade News

COLONEL KING HEADS PETERS

THE Peters Cartridge Co. announced some time ago the election of Col. George G. King to the presidency of that company, to succeed Mr. W. E. Keplinger, retired. Colonel King needs no introduction, having been identified with the Peters company practically since its organization. It is stated that the policies of the company will remain unchanged.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY FOR COLT AUTOMATICS

THE Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. are announcing a new feature in two of their most popular automatic pistols which means additional safety for the user. The two guns are the .32-caliber automatic and the .380 automatic. The new feature is a disconnecter which, when the magazine is removed from the gun, positively breaks all connection between the trigger and the sear. This is a very important feature in an automatic pistol, especially one of a model which

is very largely bought and used by persons not well accustomed to handling automatic or any other guns. Such persons are apt to remove the magazine of an automatic pistol and consider that the gun is then unloaded. They forget the cartridge still in the chamber, and many accidents have been the result.

To incorporate this improvement a slight change has been necessary in magazine design. The new magazine can be used in the old guns which have not the safety feature, but old magazines can not be used in the new guns. In filling orders in the future the new type of magazine will be supplied, as it will function in both new and old guns.

SAVAGE-STEVENS

IN ADDITION to bringing out an entirely new model of high-power rifle, the Savage Arms Corporation have announced important changes in their well-known line of Model 99 lever-action rifles. One is the adoption of a charcoal-blue finish for the steel parts, a slightly heavier barrel, a raised ramp base for



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

Get Ready for the National Individual Match

WITH the National Individual Championship Match just a little more than a month away every instructor as well as every individual and club member of the Corps should be interested and be prepared to make entries. Who will be the new champion for 1928? That question you alone can answer.

This announcement coming as it does gives everyone ample time to practice up and make ready for the biggest event of the year. Further, it is the last of the individual contests to be conducted, and you should avail yourself of the opportunity to show your skill with the rifle.

Last year, as many of you will recall, the match was conducted in four positions which limited the entries to some extent; but this is another year and the match will be fired prone only, placing every affiliated member on an even basis for the championship. That sounds like good news. There are thousands of boys and girls who are individual members, members of a School, Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, church, camp, or independent rifle team affiliated with the Junior Rifle Corps that are eligible to enter. With the experience you have had competing for the medal awards or as a member of your rifle team in the matches you should now try your skill in National Individual Competition.

You will never know just how good you are until you try. Will you try? The other fellow can't win all the time. We all know that; and this may be your opportunity to carry off the championship. At any rate you will be surprised to find that it is quite possible to make higher scores than you had ever expected if you will but try. Even if you don't win you will be satisfied that you have done your best and that you are helping the game because with more members competing, the more the title is going to mean.

The entry fee in this event is but 25 cents. Show your sportsmanship by entering today.

First, second, and third prizes will be awarded and the title of National Champion of the N. R. A. J. R. C. for 1928 to the winner.

RULES FOR NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH

Open to: Any individual or club member of the N. R. A. J. R. C. who has not reached his nineteenth birthday.

Targets: Official N. R. A. J. R. C. two to ten count, five bull's-eye targets will be furnished for the match. No other targets will be accepted. The information requested on each target must be fully given.

Conditions: Forty shots prone, fired in four strings of ten shots each—two shots in each bull's-eye.

Sighting shots: No sighters allowed on record targets. Sighting shots may be taken on practice targets before firing match.

Rifles: Any .22-caliber.

Ammunition: Any rim-fire .22-caliber.

Sights: Metallic.

Distance: Targets must be 50 feet from firing line, outdoors or indoors.

Range: Any safe 50-foot range.

Entrance fee: Twenty-five cents.

When fired: May 1 through May 15.

Entries close: April 23.

Witness: If a club member, targets must be witnessed by the instructor or someone appointed by him. If an individual member, by a responsible adult.

Targets in Washington: On or before May 23.

Prizes: Gold, silver and bronze medals to the three high.

BIWEEKLY MATCHES

THE opening match in the second series found many new entries. These, in addition to the majority of teams that had entered the first series, brought the total up to 75. For various reasons some were unable to complete the match, the chief reason being that schedules were conflicting and that individual members and teams were devoting much of their time to the regular matches listed in the gallery program. However, these teams will be heard from in the third series, which will get under way the last of this month.

Two changes have come about, beginning with this second series, with respect to the placing of the teams in divisions and in points according to their standing. Teams

were formerly classed by the following scores: 450 to 500 in Class A, 400 to 450 in Class B and below 400 in Class C. Throughout each series of matches the teams were allowed to advance to higher classification depending upon their team scores. However, when they were once placed they were not allowed to drop to a lower grade. The improvement of teams in most cases was quite noticeable, for when the contest closed practically all teams were rated as Class A or B teams.

In order to carry out the plan of three classes as originally intended, the class qualifications have been changed for this second series. Teams now submitting scores of 465 or better are rated as Class A teams, while B teams are those submitting scores between 430 and 465, and those below 430, Class C. This arrangement is much more satisfactory as it comes nearer to placing the teams in the classes in which they belong and at the same time gives them more of an opportunity to annex the special trophies that go with the winning of each division match.

The second change is with respect to points for standing in each match. Points in multiples of 30 up to 300 are given A Division teams with respect to their standing, while points in multiples of 20 up to 200 to the 10 high teams in Division B and points in multiples of 10 up to 100 to the 10 high teams in Division C. Under the former arrangement a B team submitting an A Division score was immediately classed as an A Division team and given points according to their standing. Ordinarily this team would have placed within the three high in Division B and received from 200 to 160 points, but by advancing them immediately to Class A they were generally low in standing and consequently received few or no points. Under the present plan teams classified will compete in their respective divisions to which they have been designated and receive points in that division according to their standing, but in the match to follow are graduated to the higher class.

The first team of the Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., led the way in the first of these matches, submitting a five-man-team score of 491. The Fresno High School's first team, of Fresno, Calif., placed second, with the Northwestern High, of Detroit, Mich., third. Competition for grading in Division B was indeed close for two teams; the Blodgett Vocational High, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Davenport High, of Davenport, Iowa, placed high with 461 each. The Richmond Hill High School's first team, of Richmond Hill, N. Y., came second with 460, while the Hill School, of Pottstown, Pa., and the Cameron Junior Rifle Club, of Alexandria, Va., followed with 457. Of the teams listed in this division there were five sets of doubles, and each team received points with respect to their standing. The Middleville High School, of Middleville, N. Y., carried off Division C honors, being closely followed by the Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, of Wichita, Kans. Three teams were tied for

third honors each receiving the same number of points for standing.

Following is the score:

OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 1

DIVISION A		Score	Points
1. Kemper Military School, 1st Team, Boonville, Mo.	491	300	
2. Fresno High, 1st Team, Fresno, Calif.	487	270	
3. Northwestern High, Detroit, Mich.	486	240	
4. Western High (Boys), Washington, D. C.	485	210	
5. New Trier High, Wilmette, Ill.	484	180	
6. Kingswood School, W. Hartford, Conn.	481	150	
7. Malden High, Malden, Mass.	475	120	
8. Western High (Girls), Washington, D. C.	474	90	
9. Porterville Union High, 1st Team, Porterville, Calif.	472	60	
10. Centennial Junior Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.	471	30	
11. Fresno Tech High, 1st Team, Fresno, Calif.	470		
12. Warren Harding High, Bridgeport, Conn.	469		

DIVISION B		Score	Points
1. Blodgett Vocational High, 1st Team, Syracuse, N. Y.	461	200	
2. Davenport High (Boys), Davenport, Iowa	461	200	
3. Richmond Hill High, 1st Team, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	460	180	
4. The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.	457	160	
5. Cameron Junior Rifle Club, Alexandria, Va.	457	160	
6. Eastern High, Washington, D. C.	455	140	
7. Kemper Military School, 2nd Team, Boonville, Mo.	454	120	
8. East Orange High, East Orange, N. J.	454	120	
9. Ridgewood High, Ridgewood, N. J.	453	100	
10. Turlock Union High, Turlock, Calif.	452	80	
11. Central High, Newark, N. J.	452	80	
12. Fresno High, 2nd Team, Fresno, Calif.	447	60	
13. Lewis and Clark High, 1st Team, Spokane, Wash.	447	60	
14. Y. M. C. A. of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.	444	40	
15. Great Falls Y. M. C. A., Great Falls, Mont.	443	20	
16. Lewis and Clark, 2nd Team, Spokane, Wash.	442		
17. Bordertown Military Institute, Bordertown, N. J.	433		

DIVISION C		Score	Points
1. Middleville High School, Middleville, N. Y.	425	100	
2. Y. M. C. A., Wichita, Kans.	424	90	
3. Y. M. C. A., La Porte, Ind.	422	80	
4. Porterville Union High, 2nd Team, Porterville, Calif.	422	80	
5. Kemper Military School, 3rd Team, Boonville, Mo.	422	80	
6. Fresno Tech High, 2nd Team, Fresno, Calif.	421	70	
7. Davenport High (Girls), Davenport, Iowa	421	70	
8. Lewis and Clark, 3rd Team, Spokane, Wash.	421	70	
9. Luther High, Luther, Okla.	415	60	
10. Ginter Park Rifle Club (Boys), Richmond, Va.	415	60	
11. Y. M. C. A., 2nd Team, Great Falls, Mont.	412	50	
12. Watertown High School, Watertown, S. Dak.	409	40	
13. Y. M. C. A., Hyde Park Dept., Chicago, Ill.	408	30	
14. Bonita Union High, LaVerne, Calif.	405	20	
15. Y. M. C. A., Ashland, Ohio	404	10	
16. Blodgett Vocational High, 2nd Team, Syracuse, N. Y.	397		
17. Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, South Bend, Ind.	396		
18. North Tarrytown High, N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	393		
19. Christian Church Rifle Club, Morgantown, W. Va.	392		
20. St. Louis County Day School, St. Louis, Mo.	379		
21. Trinity School, New York, N. Y.	377		
22. Richmond Hill High, 2nd Team, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	373		
23. Pawnee Rifle Club, New York, N. Y.	362		
24. Willard Hall School, Wilmington, Del.	358		
25. Y. M. C. A., Hyde Park Dept., 2nd Team, Chicago, Ill.	357		
26. George Washington Rifle Club, New York, N. Y.	335		

27. Y. M. C. A., 3rd Team, Great Falls, Mont.	332	
28. Ginter Park Rifle Club (Girls), Richmond, Va.	326	

With the second match the standing of the teams was changed considerably, for the Western High School Boys, of Washington, D. C., winners in the first series of matches, turned in the highest five-man-team score to date. New Trier High School, of Wilmette, Ill., followed, with Kemper Military School, of Boonville, Mo., third. Of the B Division teams six, including the Lewis and Clark High School's first team, Kemper Military School's second team, Fresno High School's second team, Eastern High, the Hill School, and the Davenport High Boys, although listed for points in Division B, have made Division A scores and are listed as Division A teams for the match of February 4.

There was also a very noticeable improvement in team scores of Division C teams. Porterville Union High School, Kemper Military School's third team, Y. M. C. A. Hyde Park Department, of Chicago, Ill.; Watertown High School; Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, of La Porte, Ind.; Lewis and Clark's third team; and the Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, of Wichita, Kans., placing high for points in Division C by submitting B Division Scores. These teams are now listed as B Division teams for the match of February 4.

The score follows:

OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 2

DIVISION A		Score	Pts.	Total Pts.
1. Western High (Boys), Washington, D. C.	493	300	510	
2. New Trier High, Wilmette, Ill.	489	270	450	
3. Kemper Military, 1st Team, Boonville, Mo.	487	240	540	
4. Kingswood School, W. Hartford, Conn.	486	210	360	
5. Porterville Union High, 1st Team, Porterville, Calif.	485	180	240	
6. Fresno High, 1st Team, Fresno, Calif.	484	150	420	
7. Western High (Girls), Washington, D. C.	479	120	210	
8. Fresno Tech, 1st Team, Fresno, Calif.	468	90	90	
9. Malden High, Malden, Mass.	463	60	180	
10. Warren Harding High, Bridgeport, Conn.	458	30	30	
11. Centennial Junior R. C., Chicago, Ill.	453		30	
12. Northwestern High School, Detroit, Mich.			240	

DIVISION B		Score	Pts.	Total Pts.
1. Lewis and Clark High, 1st Team, Spokane, Wash.*	478	200	260	
2. Kemper Mil. School, 2nd Team, Boonville, Mo.*	476	180	300	
3. Fresno High, 2nd Team, Fresno, Calif.*	474	160	220	
4. Eastern High, Washington, D. C.*	469	140	280	
5. Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.*	466	120	280	
6. Davenport High (Boys), 1st Team, Davenport, Iowa*	465	100	300	
7. Central High, Newark, N. J.	464	80	160	
8. Ridgewood High, Ridgewood, N. J.	460	60	160	
9. Greybull Rifle Club, Greybull, Wyo.	459	40	40	
10. Cameron Junior Rifle Club, Alexandria, Va.	452	20	180	
11. Turlock Union High, Turlock, Calif.	452	20	100	
12. Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, Great Falls, Mont.	452	20	40	
13. Blodgett Vocational High, Syracuse, N. Y.	452	20	220	
14. Lewis and Clark, 2nd Team, Spokane, Wash.	446			
15. Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, Tulsa, Okla.	445		40	
16. East Orange High, East Orange, N. J.	444		120	

17. Bordertown Mil. Inst., Bordertown, N. J.	444		
18. Davenport High (Boys), 2nd Team, Davenport, Iowa	430		
19. Richmond Hill, 1st Team, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	180		

* Class A Teams for match of February 4.

DIVISION C		Score	Pts.	Total Pts.
1. Porterville Union High, 2nd Team, Porterville, Calif.*	451	100	180	
2. Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.*	447	90	170	
3. Y. M. C. A., Hyde Park Dept., Chicago, Ill.*	446	80	110	
4. Watertown High School, Watertown, S. Dak.*	437	70	110	
5. Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, La Porte, Ind.*	435	60	140	
6. Lewis and Clark, 3rd Team, Spokane, Wash.*	433	50	120	
7. Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, Wichita, Kans.*	433	50	140	
8. Davenport High (Girls), Davenport, Iowa.	426	40	110	
9. Middleville High, Middleville, N. Y.	426	40	140	
10. Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, Ashland, Ohio	417	30	40	
11. Y. M. C. A., 2nd Team, Great Falls, Mont.	417	30	80	
12. Fresno Tech, 2nd Team, Fresno, Calif.	416	20	90	
13. Luther High, Luther, Okla.	414	10	70	
14. Blodgett Vocational, 2nd Team, Syracuse, N. Y.	413			
15. Bonita Union High, La Verne, Calif.	409		20	
16. Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, 3rd Team, Great Falls, Mont.	394			
17. Pawnee Rifle Club, New York, N. Y.	389			
18. North Tarrytown High, North Tarrytown, N. Y.	382			
19. Y. M. C. A., Hyde Park, 2nd Team, Chicago, Ill.	382			
20. St. Mary's (Boys), St. Mary's Pa.	376			
21. Ginter Park (Boys), Richmond, Va.	368		60	
22. Menominee High, Menominee, Mich.	356			
23. Ginter Park (Girls), Richmond, Va.	339			
24. Willard Hall School, Wilmington, Del.	335			
25. John Marshall High, Richmond, Va. (4 men)	320			
26. Stadium High, Tacoma, Wash. (4 men)	313			
27. George Wash. High, New York, N. Y.	311			

* Class B Teams for match of February 4.

EXPERTS AND DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMAN

IT IS always a fine thing to be consistent. By faithful application, practice, and consistency the one who keeps plugging along always wins. This is not only true in rifle-shooting but true in everything we undertake.

The two hundred odd members who have qualified as N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps Expert Rifleman during the past two years have been consistent. They started in the same as many of the members of today, qualifying first as Pro-Marksman, then as Marksman, Sharpshooters, and by completing the course of bars in the four positions for attachment to the Sharpshooter medal as Experts. They found that the conditions for each of the succeeding grades were just a little bit harder, and in all probability at times became a little discouraged when qualifying scores weren't being made as rapidly as they had anticipated; but they kept on trying and finally reached their goal as Experts.

EXPERTS

Lester Jeffreys, Fresno, Calif.
Keller Darwin, St. Louis, Mo.
Russell Rottmann, Detroit, Mich.

William Kaufman, New York City, N. Y.
 S. C. Dawson, Alexandria, Va.
 Donald Hossack, Porterville, Calif.
 James Butterworth, Highland Park, Ill.
 L. J. Bishop, Boonville, Mo.
 Glen Bollinger, Fresno, Calif.
 Jack Bartram, Fresno, Calif.
 Oscar Ivey, Fresno, Calif.
 James Ware, Fresno, Calif.
 Melvin Craghead, Fresno, Calif.
 Richard Hansen, Fresno, Calif.
 Francis Fitzgerald, Fresno, Calif.
 Edward Diebert, Fresno, Calif.

This month we also find additions to our honorary list of Distinguished Rifleman. Not content to stop at Expert, these following have completed the individual Junior Rifle Corps course of qualifications and have received a gold bar for attachment to the Expert Rifleman Medal. These members in addition to firing the four positions were obliged to make qualifying scores on each target consecutively.

This is a great achievement, for the course is indeed a stiff one. Since starting the course in 1923 the Distinguished Rifleman now number 63, making the yearly average less than 15. This is exactly as it should be, for the awards mean something. We want to congratulate our new Experts and Distinguished Riflemen, and trust that their work will continue and that they will encourage their friends to compete as individuals or as a team for these honors, and further, give them the benefit of their own experience and training.

DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

Clinton Daley, Porterville, Calif.
 Lester Jeffreys, Fresno, Calif.
 Glen Bollinger, Fresno, Calif.
 Jack Bartram, Fresno, Calif.
 James Ware, Fresno, Calif.
 Melvin Craghead, Fresno, Calif.

A record hard to better has recently been accomplished by the Fresno High School Rifle Club under the leadership of Instructor Z. S. Leymel. In one mailing we received qualifying targets for 8 Expert Rifleman and 5 Distinguished Rifleman, the names of which are listed in the Expert and Distinguished columns. These targets included a complete set from the first qualification of Pro-Marksman through the Distinguished Rifleman, a set of qualifications through Pro-Marksman and Expert, three sets of 9 Possible Bar qualifications and the Expert Rifleman, three sets of targets qualifying for the 9 Possible Bars, Expert Rifleman, and Distinguished Rifleman, and one set for the Distinguished Rifleman qualification.

This is certainly an accomplishment of worthy mention and hearty congratulations are extended Instructor Leymel and these skilled crack shots.

THE SUCCESSFUL RIFLE CLUB

OCCASIONALLY an instructor will write us asking what can be done to hold the interest of the members. The program when originally adopted immediately proved successful but for some reason interest gradually dwindled until there were but just enough members present at the firing periods to complete a match.

We all know that every boy and every girl with possibly a few exceptions loves to handle the rifle. Their interest and enthusiasm may be maintained throughout the year, for this is one of the few all-year activities, provided that the necessary care and instruction is given in carrying out a completed program. It is always possible to find innumerable reasons just why things can't be done, for that is always easiest, but if a little thought is directed toward building up the program—locating hindrances—you will always have a live shooting outfit with a waiting list for membership.

It is a variation in program with added National Matches in which individuals and teams compete that make lasting interest and enthusiasm. The club that devotes its time to perfecting a five-man team rather than interest and coach every member of the club so that they might fill in in any emergency is gradually losing ground, for the unexpected always occurs when we are least prepared for it. The object of the Corps, as we all know, is to teach the safe and accurate handling of the rifle to every boy and girl in America and we can not hope to "Again make a Nation of Riflemen" unless more emphasis is placed on the beginner. The experienced shot needs some coaching, to be sure, but this should not be at the expense of new blood.

Equipment and program are essential, but these are of no avail unless instruction for the care and use of the equipment and instruction for conducting the program are followed. Adult leaders sponsoring junior clubs have learned that the improvement of members is much more rapid when special events are injected into the program. Short talks covering the ten lessons of the Correspondence Instructors' Training Course, individual medal qualifications, National individual and team matches, novelty matches conducted every month or two, a community shoot for determining the local championship, hikes, banquets and special presentations to which the parents are invited all help toward holding the interest and keeping the members enthusiastic.

Every club is more or less confronted with the problem of securing funds to purchase new rifles, ammunition and other supplies, including range equipment. Carnivals, the community shoot, plays, raffles, turkey shoots and side shows have all been conducted with financial successes by affiliated clubs. "Where there's a will, there's a way" and your club by following the above suggestions will take on a new lease on life and become one of the crack shooting outfits of the country.

JUNIOR CLUB MATCHES

TIME waits for no one, and if your team is to be represented in the National Team Matches scheduled for this month you will have to act quickly. You as an individual member of the Corps have been provided with the program of gallery and outdoor competitions. If it has been misplaced ask your instructor to loan you his. If he has failed to enter your club approach him and remind him that time is getting short, for the matches must be completed this month.

In each of the following team matches entries close on March 10. However, if you will get your entries in the mails by that date they will be accepted. The Girls' Interscholastic Team Championship is open to one or more teams from any public, private, high, or preparatory school affiliated. Each of three stages consists of two sighting shots and ten shots for record, prone. Teams consist of not more than ten, the five high scores at each stage to count for record. The winning team receives the title "Interscholastic Rifle Champions, 1928—Girls' Division" and five silver medals. To the second and third teams bronze medals. Percentage medals.

The Military School Team Championship is open to one or more teams of not more than ten from any military school affiliated. There are four stages, each stage to be completed in one day. Each stage consists of two strings each of two sighting shots and ten shots for record fired in the following order: First stage, two strings prone; second stage, one string prone, one setting; third stage, one string prone, one kneeling; fourth stage, one string prone, one standing. Teams consist of not more than ten; five high scores in each stage to count for record. Competitors are allowed to shoot on but one team. The winning team receives the title "Military School Champions for the year 1928," the Military School Indoor Trophy, and five silver medals. Bronze medals to members of second and third teams.

The Interscholastic Team Championship is open to one or more teams of not more than ten from any public, private, high, or preparatory school other than military schools affiliated. There are three stages, five high scores in each stage to count for record; competitors allowed to shoot on but one team. Each stage completed in one day consists of two sighting shots and ten shots for record fired in the following order: First stage, two strings prone; second stage, one string prone, one kneeling; third stage, one string prone, one standing. To the winning team the title "High School Gallery Champions, 1928," the Inter-High School Indoor Trophy to be held for one year, and five silver medals. Bronze medals to members of second and third teams. Percentage medals.

The team entry in each of the above matches is \$5, and all returns must be in Washington not later than April 1, 1928. Act quickly and give your team the opportunity to compete for national standing.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN NO. 3 INDIVIDUAL SCHOLASTIC MATCH

Conditions: Open to undergraduates only, 40 shots prone, metallic sights. (151 entries.)

Name and Address	Score
1. Andrew Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.	399
2. Fred Lyman, Nevada, Iowa	397
3. D. W. Davis, Washington, D. C.	393
4. Lester Jeffrey, Fresno, Calif.	392
5. Glen Bollinger, Fresno, Calif.	392
6. Leslie C. Kammerer, Chicago, Ill.	391
7. Jack Eisdold, Chicago, Ill.	390
8. Stanley Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C.	389
9. P. Worthington, Washington, D. C.	389
10. Gail Evans, Steubenville, Ohio	389
11. R. Hulbert, Washington, D. C.	387
12. Donald G. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	386
13. Edison Morse, Chicago, Ill.	386
14. Rodney LaLanne, Porterville, Calif.	385
15. Joyce G. Wright, Kansas City, Mo.	384
16. Milton Storck, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	383
17. Robert Pearsall, Endicott, N. Y.	383
18. Jack Bartram, Fresno, Calif.	382
19. Harry M. Lindsay, Brooklyn, N. Y.	382
20. M. Silverberg, Washington, D. C.	382
21. Roy McGeorge, Porterville, Calif.	382
22. Chas. Mesurac, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	382
23. Wm. Richardson, Porterville, Calif.	380
24. R. M. Thomas, Washington, D. C.	380
25. Fred J. Gever, St. Louis, Mo.	380
26. M. M. Hotgrieve, St. Louis, Mo.	379
27. Richard Hansen, Fresno, Calif.	379
28. Lawrence O'Tolle, Fresno, Calif.	379
29. Norman Tarantola, St. Louis, Mo.	379
30. Philip Bell, Washington, D. C.	378
31. Harry Zaleski, Chicago, Ill.	377
32. Daniel P. Beals, Kansas City, Mo.	377
33. Shirley Metger, Kansas City, Mo.	377
34. Harold Moore, Evanston, Ill.	377
35. Ralph Lohrum, St. Louis, Mo.	377
36. Louis Christman, Denver, Colo.	377
37. Donald Scheall, Chicago, Ill.	376
38. Clinton Daley, Porterville, Calif.	376
39. Joseph Cochran, Chicago, Ill.	376
40. E. C. Radue, Washington, D. C.	375
41. R. Kearney, Washington, D. C.	375
42. Bob Hamilton, Fresno, Calif.	375
43. Donald Hossack, Porterville, Calif.	375
44. Rodney Risley, Pleasantville, N. Y.	375
45. Louis M. Blumer, St. Louis, Mo.	374
46. Wm. Green, Washington, D. C.	374
47. Harry Watson, Washington, D. C.	374
48. James Ware, Fresno, Calif.	372
49. Bill J. McKim, St. Louis, Mo.	371
50. C. H. Lambur, St. Louis, Mo.	371
51. Claude LaVarre, Washington, D. C.	369
52. Richard Burns, Porterville, Calif.	369
53. Leighton Hicks, Porterville, Calif.	369
54. Vernon J. Siche, St. Louis, Mo.	368
55. Oscar Ivy, Fresno, Calif.	368
56. Bernard Diamond, Fresno, Calif.	367
57. Hampton Weed, Porterville, Calif.	367
58. Joseph Shapiro, Evanston, Ill.	367
59. Melvin Craghead, Fresno, Calif.	366
60. Carl D. Keller, St. Louis, Mo.	366
61. James Blose, Washington, D. C.	366
62. Perry MacNeal, Forest Hills, N. Y.	364
63. Burbank Dillstrom, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	362
64. Jos. Enhardt, St. Louis, Mo.	361
65. Wm. Milinich, Porterville, Calif.	360
66. Scheibla, Washington, D. C.	360
67. Howard H. Beals, N. Kansas City, Mo.	357
68. Eugene Ehlich, Endicott, N. Y.	350
69. John Ludlum, Washington, D. C.	350
70. Chas. Peterson, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	346
71. Carter O. Haase, Richmond, Va.	345
72. Leonard Longley, Porterville, Calif.	344
73. John M. Dohr, St. Louis, Mo.	344
74. Frank Ferguson, Porterville, Calif.	339
75. C. B. Ehrhardt, St. Louis, Mo.	337
76. R. H. Krebs, St. Louis, Mo.	336
77. Wm. M. Attebery, St. Louis, Mo.	333
78. Ara Kalajian, Fresno, Calif.	332
79. Joseph Soper, St. Louis, Mo.	326
80. Pete Cemo, Porterville, Calif.	325
81. Ralph Miller, Porterville, Calif.	323
82. Howard Mulholland, Porterville, Calif.	322
83. Leonard Ferguson, Porterville, Calif.	300
84. Page Smith, Porterville, Calif.	276

DISQUALIFIED

88. Kenneth E. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.	385
(Used telescopic sights)	
89. Karl M. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa	377
(Used telescopic sights)	
90. Russell Minnerly, Tarrytown, N. Y.	342
(Used telescopic sights)	

UNABLE TO FIRE

91. Edw. D. Goodale, St. Louis, Mo.
92. Averill Stowell, Pottstown, Pa.
93. J. C. Tritle, Jr., Pottstown, Pa.
94. J. Gordon Taylor, Pottstown, Pa.
95. J. T. Pierce, Pottstown, Pa.
96. Alfred Paul, Jr., Pottstown, Pa.
97. Wells Newell, Pottstown, Pa.
98. Seaton Galles, Pottstown, Pa.

BULLETIN NO. 17 INDIVIDUAL MILITARY SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

Conditions: Open to students of military schools.

Name and address	Score
1. A. M. Zimmerman, Boonville, Mo.	758
2. D. Baker, Boonville, Mo.	732
3. Robt. Ogburn, Sarasota, Fla.	727
4. G. C. Bullock, Boonville, Mo.	720
5. Joseph Geraghty, St. Paul, Minn.	720
6. A. J. McGuire, Boonville, Mo.	717
7. Lloyd W. Townsend, Lumberton, N. C.	713
8. Robt. Bernier, Mendota, Minn.	707
9. Bynum Westmoreland, Norfolk, N. C.	703
10. Robt. Cochran, Lumberton, N. C.	690
11. Sherman Hoggard, Windsor, N. C.	688
12. John P. Turner, Greensboro, N. C.	687
13. L. R. Lashley, Boonville, Mo.	676
14. Jas. S. Howard, Wilson, N. C.	670
15. Roger Lewis, Greensboro, N. C.	663
16. Wm. L. Shelton, Stantonsburg, N. C.	661
17. Roy A. McDade, Lenoir, N. C.	661
18. Daniel R. Kirkam, Pleasant, Ga.	659
19. Lloyd S. Pierce, Spencer, N. C.	658
20. Wm. Barrett, Carthage, N. C.	653
21. Cyrus Howard, Oak Ridge, N. C.	649
22. Charlie Coble, Burlington, N. C.	631
23. Joseph Abernath, Statesville, N. C.	627
24. Robt. L. Whitener, Martinsville, Ky.	622
25. Theo. Faulkner, Red Oak, N. C.	621
26. Julian P. Clark, Greensboro, N. C.	619
27. Cecil A. Carver, Roxboro, N. C.	613
28. Herman J. Gardner, White Oak, N. C.	612
29. John H. Blue, Greensboro, N. C.	602
30. Kenneth E. Jackson, Mayfield, Calif.	601
31. Amazon Turner, Scotland Neck, N. C.	596
32. Robt. LeFevre, Lexington, N. C.	590
33. Jas. O. White, Colerain, N. C.	586
34. Logan Lineberry, Randleman, N. C.	576
35. Louis William, Rattleboro, N. C.	573
36. Wm. Dixon, Kingston, N. C.	571
37. Raymond Lewis, Morehead City, N. C.	569
38. Robt. D. Walker, Morganton, N. C.	568
39. Guy T. Durham, Kernersville, N. C.	557
40. Kenneth L. Goodson, Lincolnton, N. C.	550
41. Jas. Carver, Roxboro, N. C.	531
42. Jos. Price, Ridgeway, N. C.	529
43. Kenneth B. Linnay, Boone, N. C.	519
44. Martin Barrow, Kernersville, N. C.	505
45. Jno. Peeler, Salisbury, N. C.	495
46. Archie Edwards, Jr., Comfort, N. C.	491
47. Jno. E. Senter, Lincolnton, N. C.	482
48. Harry Frazier, Sanford, N. C.	469
49. Robt. Beaver, Spencer, N. C.	467
50. Julius King, Wilmington, N. C.	457

NOT REPORTED

51. L. F. Bishop, Boonville, Mo.
52. Nonise McCuiston, Kernersville, N. C.
53. Walter Lonest, Graham, N. C.
54. Cyrus McCrary, Lexington, N. C.
55. Paul McDaniel, Trenton, N. C.
56. Robt. Shervette, Enfield, N. C.
57. Wm. Shives, Lincolnton, N. C.
58. Orris H. Young, Wilmington, N. C.
59. Max J. Durham, Kernersville, N. C.
60. Wm. Beason, Kernersville, N. C.
61. Andrew J. Cohoon, Columbia, N. C.
62. Jas. Webb, Ellerbe, N. C.
63. Maddrey Solomon, Greensboro, N. C.
64. William J. Lane, New Bern, N. C.

MOSTLY PERSONAL

In addition to the interclub competition being conducted locally and with affiliated clubs throughout the country, Mr. F. M. Heal, Principal of the Willard Hall School and instructor of their splendid rifle team, has submitted qualifications for 3 medals and 2 pin awards. Instructor Heal is intent on making every member of his club a medal winner.

The Hyde Park Y. M. C. A., of Chicago, Ill., has reorganized and submitted their affiliation of 159 members to start the 1928 season; 46 Pro-Marksman, 34 Marksman, 3 Sharpshooter, 9 Bars, and 1 Distinguished Rifleman qualifications have been received from Instructor Eichholz.

The Curtis High School, of Staten Island, N. Y., is producing a splendid club of Junior riflemen under the careful supervision of Mr. David J. Arrin. Qualifications were recently submitted for 24 Pro-Marksman, 4 Marksman, 3 Sharpshooter, and 4 Bars.

Instructor J. Howard Engle, of the Tulsa Y. M. C. A., Tulsa, Okla., has accounted for 53 awards, including 20 Pro-Marksman, 12 Marksman, 6 Sharpshooter, and 15 Bars. From all accounts several Expert Rifleman Medals will be awarded shortly at this institution.

Instructor Leo F. Small has encouraged rifle-shooting for Juniors at the Hill School of Pottstown, Pa., for several years. His latest contribution is qualifications for 6 Pro-Marksman, 5 Marksman, 3 Sharpshooter, and 11 Bars. Many of the members have received pin awards. Let us congratulate Instructor Small on his efficient service to the Junior Rifle Corps at the Hill School.

Instructor C. A. North, leader of the Blodgett Vocational High School Rifle Club, of Syracuse, N. Y., has added 8 Pro-Marksman, 8 Marksman, 4 Sharpshooter, and 10 members qualified for their Bars to his lengthening list of individual accomplishment. In addition to these qualifications two teams have been entered in the second series of interclub matches, furnishing strong competition.

The Riverside Military Academy, of Riverside, Calif., under the direction of Maj. G. C. Bailey, President of the Academy, came through with 6 Pro-Marksman, 5 Marksman, 1 Sharpshooter, and 1 member qualifying for his second Bar. These awards were mailed direct to Major Bailey for his presentation, as well as the diplomas.

During the past month, five of our adult leaders have completed the correspondence Instructors' Training Course and received their commissions, while many more are far advanced. Three of this number have also sent in qualifying targets and received their Instructor's Medal. These leaders are as follows: Instructor J. Cox, of Saratoga, Calif.; David Cohen, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theodore Eenelick, of Chicago, Ill.; G. T. Costello, of Winter Haven, Fla.; and Distinguished Rifleman Donald R. Wilson, who is an active promoter at the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A., of Chicago, Ill.

The course is absolutely free, and the only requirements are that the rules and regulations of the Corps be carried out and that the candidate will agree to assist us in carrying out the object of the Corps "to teach every boy and girl in America how to safely and accurately handle the rifle," and also that they take over an active club if it is at all possible. To you Mr. Active Instructor this would be worth while. Have someone you would like to have as your assistant take this course. Let us know of those you have in mind and let us help you get them into shape.



Conducted by Lieut. Col. G. C. Shaw

Address: Director Civilian Marksmanship, War Department, Washington, D. C.

PROSPECTS FOR 1928

THE prospects for 1928 for civilian rifle clubs appear to be good. Sufficient funds are available to provide the authorized issues to old clubs during the rest of the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1928. The estimates for funds to cover authorized supplies for civilian clubs for the fiscal year 1929 have been approved by the War Department and the Bureau of the Budget and are now before Congress. Just what Congress will do in the matter is uncertain as an effort is being made in Congress to have the estimates of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice for supplies for rifle clubs cut in half.

ISSUES 1928

THE Director of Civilian Marksmanship believes that the annual issues of ordnance stores to civilian clubs for 1928 can be made provided requisitions for 1928 reach the D. C. M. before April 30, 1928. It is believed that sufficient funds are now available to take care of issues in the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1928, but requisitions should be submitted promptly in order that they may be filled before June 30 and full use made of available funds. Funds not used in this fiscal year revert to the treasury July 1, 1928. So have your requisitions made out at once. If your requisitions are received by the D. C. M. by April 30 you have an excellent chance of getting your supplies.

In order to have your requisitions filled promptly every club must do the following:

Send in a correct property return to the D. C. M. for year ending December 31, 1927.

Send in a correct report of firing to the D. C. M. for year 1927.

Renew your affiliation with the National Rifle Association.

Pay your annual premium on your bond covering the property issued to your club. If you fail to comply with any one of the above requirements your requisition will be held up.

ANNUAL ISSUES

IN FILLING OUT your requisition for the annual issue of supplies make requisition for the full annual issue as given in AR 850-100, par. 11b(2), in accordance with active membership of your club. In case your requisition calls for more supplies than you are entitled to the D. C. M. will cut it down;

but if your requisition calls for less than you are entitled to the D. C. M. will send only what you request as you might not wish to pay transportation on more than you have requested.

SALES NOTES

NATIONAL MATCH bullets are no longer for sale. Those now for sale are the bullets used in ball cartridges, caliber .30, M1, but they are smooth and not cannellured. These are practically the same as the National Match bullets. The price of these bullets is \$12.44 per 1,000. The packing charge is \$1.25 for the first 1,000 and 50 cents additional for each additional 500 or less.

Many letters are received in this office addressed to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Barr Building, Washington, D. C. The address of this office is Temporary Building, No. 5, 20th and C Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

This office receives numerous requests for complete front-sight assemblies for the caliber .30, Model 1903 rifle, with funds to cover the cost of parts but no funds to cover the packing charges or mailing. The packing charge on these parts is 25 cents. A complete front-sight assembly may be shipped by mail for 8 cents. The total cost of sight, packing and mailing is \$1.08.

It is well to allow always 25 cents for packing small packages of spare parts for the U. S. rifle, caliber .30, Model 1903. If this charge is not needed in any case the money will be refunded to you.

The supply of National Match rifles, caliber .30, Model 1903, has become exhausted.

Whenever remittance to cover the cost of material ordered is sent in the form of cash or stamps, or personal checks, there is a delay of at least a few days before the request may be approved. Remittances should be sent in the form of bank drafts, certified checks, or money orders, made payable to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. Do not send personal checks. The arsenals will not accept them.

When ordering a new barrel, or a new receiver, for your U. S. rifle, caliber .30, Model 1903, it is necessary that provision be made to have these parts assembled, either at Springfield Armory or by some competent gunsmith to whom you wish to have the parts shipped. The charge at Springfield Armory for fitting a barrel, receiver, and bolt is \$1.25.

War Department regulations require that purchasers of rifles through the D. C. M. be individual members of the N. R. A. Members of rifle clubs can not purchase arms as the N. R. A. holds that such members are not individual N. R. A. members.

Many requests for the purchase of a second Krag rifle have been received since January 1. Regulations provide for the sale of only one obsolete arm of each type *within the year*. For example, if a rifle has been purchased, say, in June, 1927, another rifle of the same type can not be purchased until June, 1928.

SHIPPING STORES

DO NOT send anything to arsenals or to the D. C. M. without first writing to the D. C. M. and getting authority to ship. Recently many stores have been shipped to various places without authority. Result: lots of extra work and long delays in getting what is wanted, and extra expense to shipper. Rifle clubs should not ship any stores whatever without authority from the D. C. M. In case stores are to be turned in the D. C. M. will tell the arsenal to which the stores are to be sent and such stores must be sent to arsenal designated by the D. C. M. express or freight charges prepaid. This is important as the law requires that these stores be returned to arsenals without cost to the United States. If the charges are not prepaid the stores may be refused by the arsenal and the club will get no credit for them until they are received at the arsenal. If not taken up at once the railroad company or the express company may sell the arms for freight or express charges and then the club will finally have to pay all the charges on shipment. In such cases there will be storage charges to pay also. Some stores are shipped by clubs direct to the D. C. M. without authority or contrary to instructions, which always are that the stores shall be sent to a specified arsenal. The D. C. M. can not receive such stores and they must be reshipped to an arsenal, which may be a longer distance than if they had been sent to the nearest arsenal to the club. Sometimes the stores come to the D. C. M. without charges being paid. The D. C. M. can not receive them, as no funds are available to pay such charges, and the club may be charged with their loss if the stores are not reshipped by the club to an arsenal.

ANNUAL RETURNS

THE annual returns are coming in slowly. Not over half the clubs have made their returns. More clerical work calling for them. No requisitions are filled until all return reports, etc., are received. Delays are dangerous. The next call you will receive will be shipping instructions to turn in your property. We do not care to lose old clubs, but we want active clubs and clubs that will comply with regulations. There are plenty of new ones who are waiting for you to drop out.



THE DOPE BAG



A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots—All questions answered directly by mail

Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Lt.-Col. Townsend Whelen

Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher

Shotgun and Field Shooting: Captain Charles Askins

Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

Some Real Dope on Iron Sights

By Townsend Whelen

I HAVE been shooting the .30 Springfield Sporter for years but am having trouble seeing the bull clearly through sights, particularly at 500 and 600 yards. I manage to average 96 to 98 per cent at these ranges, but it is work and hard on the eyes.

I am near-sighted and wear glasses which give normal vision. Recently I had my eyes examined by a skilled eye doctor who has known of my need for glasses in shooting for years. He found the old glasses perfect.

For sights on rifle I use 48 rear and wide blade front (.110 inch); bull is fuzzy and hazy through sights, and I could materially improve scores if this was removed; hence this letter.

I have used King glasses with but little improvement.

At Perry last fall I was talking with Henry Lyman about globe front sights; have used the No. 17 front with standard aperture but found it worthless where I wanted it most at 500 to 600 yards. I couldn't call my shots or average much over 44/50. Several boys also tried it with like results. Mr. Lyman then furnished me with a smaller front aperture. This improved matters until I could shoot about average, but it is not satisfactory as an all-around sight for use in matches at various ranges and in rapid fire.

I am willing to do anything within reason to get clear definition with the No. 48 and wide blade front. Can you help me? I intend trying our various size apertures in the 48 rear.—W. C. D.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The aiming difficulties which you describe are absolutely identical with the trouble I personally have had all my life. I have never been able to see the bull distinctly, and I can not use aperture front sights at all. I think that it is usually the case, unless a man has particularly keen distant vision, he can not use aperture front sights at all.

I think that some improvement can be made by working in every direction possible in the hope that the combination of all good things may amount to enough to make a real difference.

Thus I think that for men like you and

me the best front sight is one of the undercut Marine Corps type about .08 inch wide. The Marine Corps width of .10, or your width of .110, seems to me to be a little wide. However, I would not suggest that you adopt the .08 inch width just because it agrees with my eyes; but I do think it would pay to experiment a little with different widths.

I think that perhaps the best improvement may come from experimenting with the size of the aperture in the cup disk of the Lyman No. 48 sight, so as to get the best definition and orthoptic effect. I should try, if I were you, slightly smaller apertures in the rear sight, and particularly I should have the cup disk made to order with a very sharp and thin inside edge, so as to get a very clear cut hole. Mr. Hervy Lovell, 2809 Bellefontaine Street, Indianapolis, Ind., makes a specialty of making cup disks with various apertures, or with adjustable apertures to order. He took over the business in such apertures that Mr. Thomas Martin used to have.

I would also suggest trying a medium amber-color spectacle. That has worked best for me in cutting out the strong lights, which make for eye strain.

I should try all three of these things—that is, front sight, rear aperture, and eye-glasses. One of them, while it may seem a little better, may not give you the results you desire. But the combination of all three, worked up each of them to their very best, may give decided improvement.

But I think that our real trouble lies in the life we lead and the way we use our eyes. We are continually using our eyes for near vision. We scarcely ever use our eyes for really critical examination of objects a long way off. We get out of practice in using our distant vision, and we simply can not look with minute care at anything very far off. I have repeatedly noticed that when I come back from a long hunting trip, where I have been exercising my distant vision most carefully for several months, and have used my near vision scarcely at all, when I go to the range immediately after a trip I see the bull much more distinctly. But this passes off with a couple of days at the desk. My trouble, like yours, has been a constant

source of annoyance to me, and the only reason why I have been able to do fairly good shooting is because I happen to have very excellent ability in centering things, and in lining things up, even if they are blurred.

WISHES SINGLE TRIGGER FITTED TO FOREIGN GUN

CAN you advise me where I can have a single trigger fitted to a gun made in Germany? I believe it is an Anson and Deeley action.—S. F. S.

Answer (by Captain Askins). Write to Miller Brothers Single-Trigger Co., Millersburg, Pa. They make single triggers for various guns and I think can fit this one, you have.

PERCUSSION-CAP TROUBLES

SOME five years ago I picked up a U. S. rifle No. 1841, in factory new condition. I am a collector of old arms. In trying this gun out I used 70 grains of Fg. and ½-ounce ball, patched. I fired it about a dozen times. I noticed after firing that there was little, and in some instances nothing, left of the heavy musket cap. It might have been my imagination, but there seemed to be considerable commotion, and energy displayed each time I pulled the trigger, which led me to wonder how much of that energy was used in projecting that cap into shreds and just where those shreds were flying.

This rifle had seen much use in its day, and was, it appears, much liked by the soldiers and civilians. If these flying pieces of caps constitute a menace to one's eyesight, how can the trouble be remedied?

I would like to try out this rifle further—it's a real man's gun—but I would like to learn, if I can, what is happening to the cap when fired.—S. S. S.

Answer (by Captain Askins). I remember that we used to have caps do what yours do, sometimes, in muzzle-loading rifle days. We ascribed the trouble to a burned-out and enlarged tube, which permitted too much powder to enter it. It was either this trouble or our powder charge was too high. Pressures might become so high as to blow the hammer open. So long as your hammer has a rim around it, enclosing the cap, there is not much danger to you from the flying pieces; they have to go down. But if the hollowed nose

of the hammer burns out, you are in more or less danger of the pieces striking you in the face. Usually the hammer prevents this from happening by driving the pieces to one side or the other.

SOME DOPE ON THE WINCHESTER SINGLE-SHOT AS A FREE RIFLE

I WOULD like to get some ideas as to what you would consider desirable for free-rifle shooting. Knowing your high opinion of the Winchester S. S., an opinion which I share, I am wondering how it would do. I also believe Harry Pope has a good opinion of this action for target work. I have often heard of working the action over, so as to make it "practically as good as the Ballard" for Schuetzen shooting. Just what changes are made in "working it over?" I have two of these rifles, both having Schuetzen double set triggers, one .30-40 standard No. 3 barrel, the other .38-55 for Hudson Ideal bullet 375272, No. 4 barrel, both having the blued receiver.

Have you seen and handled a Griffin & Howe Winchester S. S. for .30-06? Is the extraction satisfactory? After "working over" the action to make it "practically as good" as the Ballard, how do you think the lock time would compare with the Martini, Ballard, Sharps hammerless, Springfield, etc., all being equipped with double set triggers?

What caliber would you recommend? My idea would be a new shell on the same principle as .25 Niedner Krag, made by necking down the .35 W. C. F. shell to .30 caliber and making very close chamber, being strictly a home loading proposition. Of course the .30-06 would be fine; but I have my doubts about the extraction being satisfactory. The .30-40 Krag is good, too. Also, I would like a barrel about 15/16 or 1 1/8 inches at breech, instead of the 1 1/4-inch maximum furnished by Griffin & Howe or Niedner.

I should like to see something in THE RIFLEMAN along this line. Personally I don't give a rap for the straight military style shooting, or for the .22 game, but love a rifle and would like to shoot every day; and I believe the free-rifle game offers the widest choice in making up rifles to the owner's individual taste and fancy, and also considerable of a field for experiment. Personally I will always be sorry I was about 20 years too late for the old Schuetzen style shooting—C. L. C.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). It has been determined conclusively that the most accurate rifles are those having a breech action in which the bolt or breech block is solidly and uniformly locked at its head, like the Springfield, Mauser, Remington Model 30, Winchester Model 54, and even the Winchester single-shot actions, and also which have a one-piece stock like the first-mentioned rifles, but not the Winchester single-shot. This is particularly true of rifles having light or fairly light barrels. Also the barrel must be securely screwed into the receiver, with no take-down arrangements. Bolts locked at their rear, takedowns, and stocks which are secured to the receiver by a tang and screws all make for more vibration or jump, and prevent the finest accuracy; but in the case of a rifle like the Winchester single-shot, which has a properly locked block, but which has a two-piece stock, we find that a heavy No. 3 or No. 4 barrel virtually overcomes the objection to the two-piece stock, provided that the tang screws are screwed up very tight and kept that way. In other words, with a No. 3 barrel with-

out any slots cut in it, and with stock screwed up very tight, the Winchester single-shot action with a No. 3 barrel ought to give as good accuracy as a bolt-action rifle; but if a light barrel were used in the Winchester single-shot rifle the accuracy would not be as good as that same light barrel in a modern bolt action. With Ballard actions the breech block is not as uniformly supported as with the Winchester single-shot, and while the Ballard action may give fine accuracy with a heavy barrel when light cartridges are used, this action is not satisfactory or even safe with cartridges giving heavier pressures than those given by black powder.

Speed of ignition—that is, speed of firing pin and hammer—do not affect accuracy, although they may affect the accuracy with which a rifle can be fired, in the standing position particularly. But the shape of the point of the firing pin, and the strength of the blow struck by the hammer, may affect accuracy considerably, and in these respects the Winchester single-shot action is not always perfect. If the finest accuracy is desired in this action I therefore think that it would be well to send the action to the Niedner Rifle Corporation to have a Mann-Niedner firing pin placed in the breech block, and perhaps the mainspring made stronger if it is not strong enough. I think that this Mann-Niedner firing pin can only be inserted in the older actions which have the flat mainspring under the forward part of the action.

To make the ignition quicker, so that the rifle will be better for offhand shooting, the hammer should be skelatonized, and the throw of the hammer made slightly shorter. At the same time the tension of the mainspring should be slightly increased, so that the hammer will still hit a heavy enough blow. This is the Pope method, and I think that Niedner can also fix the rifle for this at the same time that he fits the new firing pin. The new firing pin is particularly desirable if you are going to use high-power cartridges.

I have had no experience with the altered extractors for headless cases. I have seen several of these, and I should think that they would be very good for a target rifle but I should not like to trust them for a hunting rifle. I imagine that once in a great while they may refuse to extract a tight fired case, and one may have to use a cleaning rod from the muzzle to get the case out. The Griffin & Howe Winchester single-shot rifles are the regular Winchester single-shot actions which they have obtained from Winchester, to which they have fitted special barrels of their own, fitted the Niedner firing pin if desired, fitted special handmade stocks, and perhaps fitted special shaped finger levers and sights. In other words, they are a strictly made-to-order rifle based on the Winchester single-shot action. They thus turn out some mighty fine rifles, and particularly by remodeling the finger lever, they are able to turn out a rifle which can be held very much more steadily than the original model.

I think that the Winchester single-shot action is just a little light, and the extractor is too much of a problem to make it advisable to use a .30-06 cartridge in it. Of all the possible cartridges I should prefer that the barrel be chambered for the .30-40 Krag cartridge, but throated in the same way as the Springfield is throated, so that it can use all the bullets adapted to the Springfield with accuracy equal to that which one would obtain in a heavy Springfield barrel. The barrel ought to be at least a No. 3, or preferably a No. 3 at the

muzzle, tapering to slightly larger diameter at the breech, and there should be no slots in the barrel except the front-sight slot, which is not objectionable. Niedner is prepared to make up such a barrel. Really, however, you can have practically the same thing by using the regular Winchester .30-40 barrel and seating your bullets farther out of the case, which can readily be done with a single-shot rifle.

I have a Winchester single-shot rifle for the .30-40 cartridge which I have had for a number of years. It has a regular No. 3 Winchester barrel, which I have shortened to 27 inches. Made it this short merely because I made some experiments with it with a deformed muzzle, and afterwards cut the barrel off to restore muzzle to perfect condition. The barrel has a groove diameter of .3082 inch, and the regular chamber. I have also had this rifle restocked to fit me better. The new stock has a high comb and a shotgun butt plate, and the pistol grip is much longer and more curved up toward the trigger. Also, the rifle has been fitted with the Mann-Niedner firing pin, and the mainspring has been made stronger, but the hammer has not been lightened. With this rifle, with the bullets and powders obtainable ten or more years ago, I got very good accuracy, but nothing startling. Groups at 100 yards used to run about 3 inches. However, I have been doing some work with this rifle recently, using modern 180- and 220-grain .30-06 bullets, seating them to such a depth in the case that they touch the lands, and also using No. 17 1/2 powder, and with such loads I have been getting very much better accuracy from the old rifle, running about 1 1/2 inches at 100 yards, which is about as well as I can do with any rifle except perhaps the heavy Springfield international target rifles. Of course, to get accuracy like this you pretty nearly have to have a sight that is without error of aim—that is, a target telescope sight. Some men may be able to get such accuracy from peep and globe target sights, but I can not.

I mentioned this about my old rifle just to show you a certain interesting experience, but also because to a certain extent it is connected with the choice of caliber. I do not think that you can get quite as good average results with any other caliber except .30. The Winchester single-shot action does not seem to be well adapted to the .30-06 case, and I think that the .30-40 case would be the best. Some of the Niedner special cartridges might also often give fine accuracy, but the trouble is that I do not think they can be counted upon to always give such fine accuracy merely because you can not always assure getting first-class bullets for them when the calibers are other than .30. Really fine accuracy depends a whole lot on the bullet, and really fine bullets are made only in .30-caliber. Very often one will find a fine lot of .25-caliber bullets which will give splendid accuracy, and he will think that he has a wonderful combination, and he proceeds to show groups fired, etc., and everyone thinks that that is a superb cartridge and bullet. But the next time he comes to buy bullets of that caliber, make and weight he finds that they give only mediocre accuracy. Better stick to .30-caliber.

WANTS A BOOK ON COUGAR HUNTING

WILL you please give me reference to the book that will give me the best detailed information on cougar hunting?—F. D.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I have your letter of October 17 relative to books on cougar hunting which will give detailed information on such hunting. I am afraid that I do not know of any such book. The best book describing cougar hunting that I know of is one by Zane Grey entitled, "The Last of the Plainsmen," which described several hunts which Grey took with Buffalo Jones after cougar on the north rim of the Grand Canon. It is a very interesting book, and describes the hunting of cougar with hounds, and treeing and roping of them—that is, capturing them alive. Any bookstore can get this book for you, or the Small Arms Technical Publishing Co. can get it. And by the way, the Small Arms Technical Publishing Co. have also referred to me your letter to them, so this answers both letters.

I debated quite a long time whether or not I should include a chapter on cougar hunting in my recent book, "Wilderness Hunting and Wildcraft," and I finally decided not to for the reason that I have not personally had any experience in hunting cougars. On all the other game that I describe in great detail the hunting of in that book I have had considerable personal experience.

The only successful way to hunt cougar is with a pack of trained hounds. Either a man has got to get a pack of hounds and train them himself, or else he has got to put himself in the hands of a man having such a pack who has made a specialty of hunting them himself, to have any degree of success. Still hunting cougar is almost impossible. Very few indeed are killed that way. They are very hard to come on as they almost always discover the hunter and make their get-away long before he sees them. Many men have hunted all their lives and have never seen a cougar. I myself have hunted for many months in country where there were quite a few cougar, and the only one I have ever seen was many years ago in California when I did not have a gun along. Once in a great while a hunter will get a shot at a cougar when he is hunting deer, but this is so seldom that it only proves the general rule that success can come only with a good pack of hounds. Last fall my friend General Fechet, Chief of the Army Air Corps, was still hunting deer in Texas. In the morning he had seen some deer enter a particular thicket, and in the afternoon passing that way again he entered the thicket to see if he could get a buck in it. He told me that he went in making practically no noise at all, up-wind, and with his rifle ready to fire instantly because he felt sure that he would jump a buck. Suddenly as he rounded a bush where he had a little view ahead he saw a cougar in an open spot, and being all ready he shot at once, and killed a perfectly splendid specimen of full-grown cougar. He told me that if he had not been absolutely ready and very much on the alert, expecting a buck to jump at any instant, he thought that he would never have gotten the cougar, for he thought it would have vanished before he could have collected his thoughts and gotten his rifle to his shoulder. This is a typical description of how once in a lifetime a hunter may kill a cougar when still hunting. Perhaps in still hunting one might have better success with a good tracking snow because it deadens sound, and makes it possible to follow tracks, but really with hounds is the only successful way.

Cougars today are getting very scarce. They are to be found only in the rougher

parts of the Rocky Mountains, and Coast Range from the Mexican border to about 300 miles north of the Canadian border, in country where deer are plentiful. In many places where they used to be quite plentiful, notably the north rim of the Grand Canon and in various forest preserves, they have been largely killed off by the Government hunters, using hounds and traps. There are still places in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington where deer are plentiful, where there are enough cougar to make it profitable to hunt them with hounds. Many years ago I did a lot of hunting in the Lillooet district in British Columbia, west of the Fraser River, and about two hundred miles north of the line of the Canadian Pacific. That was a superb mule deer, goat, and sheep country in those days, and I had fine sport there. I understand that today practically all of the game has been killed off by cougars. There were very extensive forest fires over on the coast and the cougars which had been living on the black-tailed deer in the coast ranges, came over the divide into the Lillooet country and in a couple of years practically killed off all the deer.

I regret that I can not give you any more detailed information, but I am going to have this letter published in the Dope Bag Department of The American Rifleman in the hopes that it may bring out some interesting material on this subject.

RELOADING FOR THE 9 MM. LUGER

A FRIEND of mine has a German Luger 9 mm. with 9-inch barrel. I have one of the Remington Automatic .380-caliber pistol. My .380 shells seem to be exactly the size of his Luger ammunition. We tried a .380 in his Luger and it worked O. K. Do you know if these two kinds of ammunition are the same in size and are O. K. for either pistol?

I am also desirous of loading my own ammunition. Would you advise me as to the practicability of so doing; where to get the best tool, the best powder and amount to use; whether to mould my own bullets or use metal-covered ones; and where to get them?—E. S. R.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The .380-caliber pistol-cartridges, otherwise known as the 9-mm. Short, have the same diameter bullet as the Luger, but the cartridge case is about 1/16 of an inch shorter than the Luger cartridge case. Therefore, when trying to fire these in the Luger the general result is a misfire. The Luger ammunition is easily purchased on the market, though, so why try to use this other cartridge?

As far as I know there have never been any loading tools manufactured for the 9-mm. Luger.

J. V. K. Wagar and Howard Pinney on page 14 of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for March, 1925, describe an arrangement they used for reloading the Luger, consisting of the Ideal No. 1 tool for the Smith & Wesson cartridge. They also used the .38 Smith & Wesson bullet, cast by this same tool. They used about 4 grains of bull's-eye powder.

I have never tried to reload for the Luger; therefore the above is all the information I can give you.

If you have a copy of the magazine of that date, you will find the article very interesting.

As far as I know, this Ideal No. 1 tool is not listed any longer, so that any way you look at it there are some difficulties in doing what you want.

SPRINGFIELD FRONT SIGHT FOR 200 YARDS POINT BLANK

I TOOK a piece of nickel and made a front sight for my star-gauged United States Springfield rifle, No. 540176, 2.13, of the same shape as the iron sight on the rifle. How high would this sight have to be above the regular sight to register 200 yards point blank instead of 547 yards, as I am at present using the iron sight, and the leaf of near sight down—"Battle Sight," I think this is called—using standard ammunition?

I like to use this open sight on occasions, but find it must be held under so far that it is rather difficult to take sight quickly.—B. L. J.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I have your letter of June 4. I can not tell you exactly how high above the old front sight your new front sight must be, so that when you use it with the Battle Sight your rifle will be correctly sighted for 200 yards. A lot depends upon the way you aim—the way you squeeze the trigger on the particular rifle—and on the ammunition. You will have to determine the correct height yourself.

Look on the leaf of your rear sight. Measure the distance from the 200-yard graduation to the 550-yard graduation. Make the new sight this much higher than the old sight, and then add 1/16 inch to it for good measure. Go out to the range and target your rifle; it will probably shoot a little low at 200 yards. Then on the range, as you shoot, gradually file down the front sight until it is just right for elevation.

Some years ago we took a Springfield rifle that was very accurate. We set the sights for 100 yards, and we had two riflemen with international reputation fire it at 100 yards. Both used the same sight adjustment, same ammunition, same position, same method of aim, same everything. At 100 yards the centers of their groups were just 6 inches apart. This will show you how impossible it is to predict a sight adjustment in advance, and how impossible it is for one man to sight in a rifle for another, so that it will be correct, except by sheer good luck.

SPECIAL NOTICE

THE Small Arms Technical Publishing Co. has in preparation a book on "Modern Gunsmithing." This book will take the place of Whelen's "Amateur Gunsmithing," the present edition of which is exhausted. It is the desire of the publishers that this book (which may run to some 500 pages) shall cover the entire subject of gunsmithing in a thoroughly comprehensive and complete manner. With this end in view they request that all gunsmiths, and others interested in gunsmithing, who may desire to have certain special points covered in this new book, communicate at once with them. Address letters to Small Arms Technical Publishing Co., Marshallton, Del., and not to the N. R. A. or THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

STRENGTH OF ENGLISH MARTINI ACTIONS

I HAVE a heavy Martini action made by Wesley Richards & Co., London, using the rimmed, Wesley Richards Martini cartridge; also have a fine .30-caliber barrel chambered for the .30-06 cartridge. By turning off the old tread only the barrel can be rethreaded for the Martini frame, which I plan to do myself, as I have a lathe and am a competent machinist; but I do not know how to arrange a dependable and simple extractor for the rimless .30-06.

If you can assist me in any way I would be glad to follow your suggestions.

If you have doubt about this action being strong enough for the Government cartridge, please advise.

I could easily change extractor for the .30-40 and have the barrel rechambered here, but prefer the .30-06.—H. G. S.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). The various heavy English Martini breech actions are not strong enough for any modern cartridge heavier than the .303 British—that is, for a cartridge with the size head of the .303 British their permissible pressure is 40,000 pounds. This has been known for a long time. Thousands of the old English heavy Martini breech actions have been fitted with .303 barrels, and have done very good work; but right along English gun-makers have refused to fit any heavier caliber barrels to this action except that one firm did fit a .375 barrel for the old .375 smokeless cartridge to these actions at one time. However, this cartridge has the same size head and the same breech pressure as the .303.

Now it happens that our .30-40 cartridge has also the same size case head as the .303 British, and also its maximum pressure is 40,000 pounds. Therefore, I am sure that the heaviest cartridge that it would be safe to fit to this action would be the .30-40 Krag cartridge, and I am also fairly certain that you would get good satisfaction from this cartridge in this action. When your barrel is chambered, if you will have it chambered with the same thread as that of the Springfield, and use Springfield bullets in it, I think you will find that the accuracy will be fully equal to what a Springfield barrel would give in that action (supposing the action was strong enough for the .30-06 cartridge) and that you will be very much pleased with the combination. Of course there will be no trouble with fitting an extractor for the .30-40 cartridge.

SHOCKING POWER OF .380 AND .38 AUTOMATICS

I HAVE just received and read your new book and wish to compliment you on doing such a good job. It is very interesting and valuable to a pistol shooter, and contains much information that I have never seen in print before, and while it is interesting reading it will prove especially valuable as a reference book.

And now may I ask you as to your opinion as to the .380 auto. cartridge. Several years ago, when the Savage people were widely boosting their Automatic pistol they said (as I now recall the wording), "the .380 gives as much actual shock and killing power as any .38- or 9-mm. auto. pistol in existence." It is assumed that this statement was based on the theory that the .380 bullet would pass completely through an adversary and that the .38 A. C. P. could do no more.

While I have always discounted this a

bit, it has been my thought that it was but a slight exaggeration, so that it is quite a surprise to see that the table of shock in your new book rates the .38 A. C. P. at 37 and the .380 at 15. Do you think there is really that much difference in favor of the .38?—C. W.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). Please accept my thanks for your kind words about the pistol book. It is a great encouragement to have someone take an interest in my work.

In regard to the relative shock power of the .38 and .380, this is, of course, something that can never be determined, exactly, and the table that I have placed in my book is one that was made up from my own observations as giving a relatively approximate measure.

Like all tables of this nature, it can not take into account all the different circumstances that may arise.

For example, the .38 automatic Colt has very deep penetration, and this deep penetration is of extreme importance in using this gun against large animals. For this reason it is a favorite side arm in countries like India, where tigers and other wild animals are likely to be encountered and where the power must be sufficient to insure penetration to the deepest vitals in animals such as the tiger.

You can see that the .380 would not do for such uses.

For this particular use the .38 is way ahead—fully as far ahead, if not farther, as the difference indicated in the table.

Another extreme is the case where a man is shot in the fleshy part of the arm or leg with either one of these guns. In that case the shock power would be very much the same because both bullets would pass all the way through and they would both punch a hole of about the same diameter.

Another case is that of a man struck in the skull with either one of these two bullets. If struck with a .38 automatic, the explosive effect, due to the very high velocity, would begin to manifest itself and the shock would be much greater than that of the .380.

To sum up, I believe that for ordinary home defense use, there is very little difference in the effectiveness of the .38 automatic and the .380, but for some uses there is a great difference.

20-GAUGE O. K.

I AM considering changing my shotgun armamentarium from 12 and 16 gauges to a brace of 20's. Our shooting here on the border ranges from white wings to turkeys, and I would appreciate your suggestions as to barrel length and degree of choke in either a Remington or Winchester pump gun. Naturally, I expect to have the gun chambered to take the 2¼-inch shell, and to have my wife's gun fitted with a Jostam recoil pad.

Would No. 9 shot be too small for white wings and quail, and what size shot would you recommend for ducks in the 20-gauge?

Another point: I am going to standardize on ammunition as well as on guns. Do the other shells on the market have any advantage over the Western Super X 20-gauge load in the 2¾-inch shell?—R. H. E.

Answer (by Captain Askins). Twenty gauges will particularly suit your wife. The recoil is lighter, not only because it actually is lighter but the reduced noise makes the lessened recoil seem still lighter. The twenty will do everything the twelve

will up to better than 40 yards. Few shots are really fired farther except in pass shooting on ducks.

No. 9 shot would be all right both for the quail and the doves. If the guns are full-choke, however, No. 8 shot is better. If you are to use pump guns, with of course the one barrel, the choke should be modified. Modified choke falls under the full choke two or three yards; not any more. On the other hand, it enables you to hit where the full choke would miss.

I am rather inclined to believe that all shotguns should have soft-rubber recoil pads, and all high-power rifles.

I do not know of any better ammunition than Super X. All ammunition in the ounce twenty-bore loads will be found very much alike, however. And it is all good.

IT PAYS TO RELOAD REVOLVER AMMUNITION

WOULD like to get a little dope on the reloading of pistol shells. I am a rank amateur on reloading and have not had the pistol long, for which I am intending to make my own shells. The gun I am speaking of is a Bisley Colt, caliber .32-20. Do you advise reloading as an economical proposition? Is it necessary to have a certain kind of metal in the casting of bullets? I only use this gun for target work. What particular ideal outfit would you recommend and what other equipment is necessary? Would appreciate any information you can give me in connection with my questions.

I became the proud owner of three Bisley Colt pistols recently, all of them in wonderful condition. The .32-20 had never been used. Some of my friends wish to purchase the .44 and .45 caliber guns. What is prevailing market price on this merchandise?—W. J. L.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). Reloading is a very economical proposition if you are going to use much ammunition. It is specially desirable for the .32-20, as all the cartridges sold in this caliber are designed primarily for rifles and therefore do not give as good results in revolvers as can be obtained by hand-loading.

It is necessary to have a certain kind of metal in casting bullets because pure lead is too soft. The ordinary metal used consists of one part tin to fifteen parts lead.

The very best thing to do, if you want to reload, is to get hold of the handbooks and catalogues of the different reloading companies, such as the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation of Middlefield, Conn., and the Modern-Bond Co., of Wilmington, Del. By studying their handbooks you can get a very good deal of information which will help you to decide what you want to do. You would need a melting pot, a dipper, bullet mould, bullet lubricator and sizer, and a reloading tool. The Ideal tool No. 3 is the proper one for this cartridge. You also have to have a powder measure such as the Ideal powder measure No. 5. You will have to have a pair of powder scales, or else arrange with some druggist friend to check your charges for you to see that your powder measure is throwing the right amount of powder after adjustment.

There is no prevailing market price on a Colt Bisley because this has been off the market for so long it is rather hard to find one, and the price depends upon how anxious the purchaser is to get it. There are lots of people who would like to have a Colt Bisley, and I should certainly ask not less than \$35 apiece for them.

TROUBLE WITH LEADING IN REVOLVERS

I HAVE been loading the .32 S. & W. Long for some time, but have persistent trouble with leading in the throat of the revolver cylinder and the first inch or two of the barrel. My bullets are sized to .313 and well lubricated, as I have a Bond lubricator and sizer. I also get fine accuracy with the ammunition I reload, as last month I made one score in practice offhand on the Standard 50-yard target of 442 x 500 at 50 yards. I use about 2½ grains of Bull's-eye and the Belding & Mull bullet 312100. My bullet metal is based on stereotype and electrotypes metal softened down with the addition of tin and lead to what I estimate to be about 1 to 15 or possibly a little harder. I also use salvaged bullet metal of all kinds picked out of the revolver butts and melted over, adding tin or lead when necessary.

I have tried varying the mixture in different degrees of softness or hardness, but seem to get leading either way. I keep all my metal well fluxed and stirred when casting bullets.

Is there anything I can do to minimize this leading nuisance? The metal does not adhere at all thickly to bore or cylinder throat, but seems to form a thin film which adheres very tenaciously, and I frequently have to spend two hours after shooting with bristle brushes and bore-polishing compounds to get it all out. This naturally takes some of the fun out of reloading.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). Generally leading is due to either using too soft a mixture or to lack of lubrication; but you seem to have taken care of both of these points.

The other cause of leading is a rough inside of the bore due to allowing the gun to rust slightly at some time. It seems from what you say that this is about the only solution I can suggest, and if this is so, there is really no remedy except to keep scrubbing the lead out as you are now doing.

GETTING 45 GRAINS OF BLACK POWDER INTO THE .45 COLT CARTRIDGE CASE

IN MATTERN'S book, "Handloading Ammunition," in the article about .45 Colts it says: "If your shooting arm is strong try 45 grains fg. black for long-range game-killing."

Now, I have used 40 grains for a long time and that has to be compressed when I seat the bullet fully ¼ of an inch. What I want to know is how can I get 45 grains in a .45 shell and seat the standard bullet? I would hardly expect to get 45 grains in a .45 shell. I am wondering what make of cases would stand the strain without buckling.—J. M. B.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). It is true that 45 grains of the ordinary black powder will nearly fill up the .45-caliber Colt case. I took this question up with Mr. Mattern direct, and he answered me as follows:

"In general, this matter of using extreme and abnormally powerful loads in .45 Colts, or rather, of preparing such loads, calls for selection of higher grades of black powder and a little intelligent manipulation in putting the charges in the cases.

"The Colt .45 revolver cartridge may be made to hold 45 grains of black powder all right, and pressures will be safe. Not just any powder will do. Select a rather coarse,

hard-grained, high-grade black, not of the shotgun type. Drop it into the case through a tube from some elevation—a foot or more. Hold the tube at a slant and dribble the grains down slowly. If necessary, put cross pins in the tube, to break the fall of the grains, and let them tumble into place below. Cut a piece of brass rod of about .40 caliber, making the end square, and stand it on the powder in the filled case, and tap the case a certain number of times. By some or all of these means you will be enabled to compact the charge to such an extent that no crushing of grains will take place when the bullet is seated properly. I know of one enthusiast in Idaho who has used this charge behind an extra heavy bullet; but it is not a pleasant load to shoot.

"As to make of cases, most shooters seem to prefer Winchester; and of course be careful to get the old 1.3-inch cases, and not the newer 1.1-inch cases.

"See my book, pages 136 and 257, for more extended information on getting extra large charges into cases, and by all means read pages 266 and 270 on points of importance in handling black-powder loadings."

A SATISFACTORY HUNTING SIGHT FOR WINCHESTER 52

SINCE purchasing my Model 52 Winchester, I find that the sight equipment is not very suitable for what I intended using the rifle for.

I want to use the gun for more practical shooting and at squirrel and other small game and not so much on strictly target-shooting, and I find I am almost completely handicapped, due to the aperture in the folding leaf being so small that it is almost impossible to see through it under timber.

What I have in mind is to have the aperture or hole in the folding leaf drilled larger until it is about the size of that of the regularly furnished disk on my Lyman No. 48 Winchester which I am using on my Model 54 Winchester, and substitute the present front sight with an ivory tip of some make.

Would also like to know if there is any way of arranging this sight leaf for a point-blank range of about 50 or 75 feet with the leaf folded down.

I would rather not go to the expense of attaching a Lyman rear sight, as I really like the folding leaf; but I would like to have a sight for a short range with leaf folded.—A. B. D.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I believe that the Winchester company make a special peep plate for their Model 52 rifle which carries a little peep like the Lyman aperture, which stands up when the sight leaf is laid down, and is intended for hunting at point-blank ranges. Its arrangement is like the rough sketch at the bottom of this letter. The trouble with it is probably that there is no adjustment at all for elevation, and it may not shoot right for you on your rifle and with the ammunition you use. You might make one yourself, making the peep a little higher than the factory one, then fit a rough brass front sight—try it by shooting—fitting the brass front sight down until just the right height, then have a bead front sight made of exactly that height. The regular peep-sight on the leaf will then work all right, but of course with slightly increased eleva-

tions, which will make no difficulty. This is about all that I have to suggest, except that I think that the simplest and probably the cheapest solution of the problem in the long run is to fit the Lyman No. 48 sight, which is now made specially for the Model 52 rifle.

PUMP-GUNS

I INTEND to purchase a 12-gauge pump-gun for use both at trap and in field. The stock measurements of the three guns I had under consideration are as follows: Winchester, Model 97; comb, 1½ inches; heel, 1¾ inches; Winchester, Model 12; comb, 1½ inches; heel, 1¾ inches; Remington, comb 1½ inches; heel, 2 inches. Stock lengths all 14 inches.

For my purpose, which of the above stocks would be most suitable?

I am of average build; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 158 pounds.

I understand the Winchester Model 12 and the Remington are made of nickel-steel. Does this, together with the fact that they are both hammerless, make the consideration of the old Model 97 a waste of time in your opinion?

The gun would be used chiefly around salt water and would receive rough treatment.—F. W. S.

Answer (by Captain Askins). Those stocks, dimensions of which you give, wouldn't be so much different but that you could use any one. The Remington would probably suit me the best. However, I could use any one very well, and so, I think, could you.

The nickel steel might be of some slight advantage as a preventative of rusting. However, I haven't noticed much difference. The old Model 97 Winchester is a fine shooting gun. It is a bit heavier than the others, and this might prove an advantage if you intend to use the heaviest loads. If you could get the Winchester barrel of stainless steel, then I'd say take it. That ought to make a difference when shooting over salt water.

.44 SPECIAL OR .45 COLT?

KINDLY advise me as to the comparison between the .45 Colt and the .44 Smith & Wesson Special cartridges.

I have in mind purchasing a Colt New Service target model and I am undecided as to which cartridge to choose. The .44 S. & W. Special seems to be the favorite of most experts, while, on the other hand, the world's 20-yard record was made with a .45-caliber. The .45 Colt also has greater velocity and more energy in foot-pounds, although I can not see why the .44 S. & W. Special could not be loaded to equal the .45 Colt in these respects.—Y. P.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). The .44 Smith & Wesson Special cartridge is superior to the .45 Colt in direct use.

The .45 Colt is an old black cartridge which has been brought down to date by developing smokeless powder loads for it, while the .44 Smith & Wesson Special was specially designed for smokeless powder. The .44 Special bullet is inherently more accurate than the .45 caliber.

There are many more handloads available for the .44 Special than for the .45 Colt. Consequently, it is easier to get excellent results handloading the .44 than it is with the .45.

The .44 Special can be handloaded to higher velocity and energy than the ordinary factory load of the .45 Colt. With the 200-grain bullet in the .45 Colt you can get 1,000 f. s.

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TRAP-SHOOTING FOR BOYS

I AM one of the directors of a boys' camp in Maine where we do our best, through the N. R. A. J. R. C., to "make America a nation of riflemen." In connection with this I intend, this summer, to start teaching our embryo sportsmen the use of the shotgun, and it is on this matter that I seek your advice.

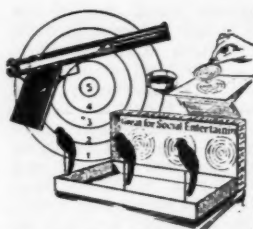
The trap-shooting will be limited to boys between the ages of 14 and 18, inclusive, and I would like to know what gauge would be the best for them to handle. I have been looking over 20- and 410-gauge guns, but they seem, especially the latter, rather light for Blue Rocks, although I know very little about their range or pattern. Would a single-barrel gun be satisfactory? What weight would be best? Length of barrel? Would the regular 7½ chilled shot be used? How many drams of powder? Would you suggest the regular size clay pigeons? How many feet from the trap shall I make the shooting point? Would your book, "Wing and Trap Shooting," be of help?

The above are the main questions that have been bothering me, due to the age of the shooters. Information on these or any other points will be greatly appreciated.—R. L. M.

Answer (by Captain Askins). The gun I would select would be the Remington 20-gauge with 30-inch barrel, pump-gun, full-choke. The Winchester pump 20 would be nearly the same thing. I have seen the 20-bore Remington pump tried at the traps, one man getting 24 out of 25 and the other 23, 16 yards' rise, same as 12-gauge, using super X shells with one ounce of 7½ shot. Other ounce loads would be about the same thing. You can not do better than to use 7½ shot, and the boys had as well be placed at 16 yards' rise, so as to become familiar with the distance; otherwise they will learn where to hold at a shorter yardage and then be at sea when placed back on the mark.

Wing- and trap-shooting might be some help to you, though not a great deal. The regular size clay birds are the right thing in size, and anyway, those are all the kind that you can get. The trap might well be set for throwing birds to a moderate range in the beginning, being speeded up as the lads develop skill.

The 410 will break clay birds; but it is not any use to enter it in competition with larger bores. The 20-gauge is powerful enough and has enough recoil for lads.



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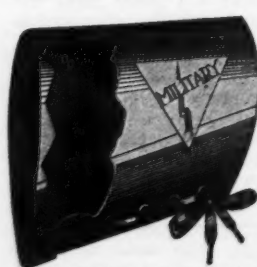
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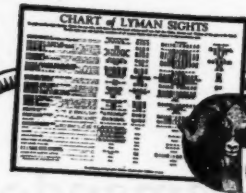
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FOR SALE—38-55 Winchester, S. S. Schuetzen, No. 3 Carroll pistol, check-piece, set trigger, in A1 shape inside and out, \$40. 40-caliber breech-loading cap-and-ball Sharps, in good condition, \$10. 32 Savage Sporter, peep rear, glove windage front, in fair shape, \$10. WANTED—A Fecker scope and mount. John Skinner, 1319 N. Jackson, Topeka, Kans. 3-28

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WANTED—In fair condition, factory stock for 54 Winchester, 30-06. Ed. Ahern, 545 Adams St., Gary, Ind. 3-28

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Winchester-Schoyen Schuetzen outfit, 33-caliber Seidel scope, B. & M. mounts, loading tools complete. Howard watch, 12 size, thin model, 19-jewel, nearly new, cost \$90. Will trade one or both for high-grade, full-choke heavy 10- or 12-gauge double shotgun. E. W. Dodder, 141 Lucas Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 3-28

WANTED—405 Winchester, must be in good condition, reasonable. Also Lyman 48 Krag receiver sight. Lester Gates, 2625 Anza St., San Francisco, Calif. 3-28

FOR SALE—Winchester 12-gauge, full-choke hammerless repeating shotgun, very slightly used; price, \$30. L. O. Hayes, 201 N. Randolph, Indianapolis, Ind. 3-28

FOR SALE—New .22 Camp Perry Colt, bead, \$28.50. Fine Ithaca No. 12 hammerless quail gun, 28-inch open modified, \$22.50. Fine 1897 Winchester, 12-30-inch; full, \$27.50. Fred W. Jay, 457 Fillmore St., Gary, Ind. 3-28

WANTED—Winchester breech-loading cannon, reloading tools, 38-56 and 45 auto; good condition. D. E. Hardenbrook, Oregon City, Oreg. 3-28

FOR SALE—53 Model, 25-20 Winchester, \$22.50. Winchester 5A scope, mounts perfect, \$20. 103 Lyman for 53 or single-shot Winchester, \$6. Bolding & Mull, 24 Model, loading tool for both 25-20 and 250, 3,000, and 1 bullet seater for each, \$10. Springfield M1 22-caliber barrel, as new, \$6. Remington 20-gauge shotgun barrel, 28-inch, 110. Krag barrel, 28-inch, \$3. H. N. Bundy, No. 7, Topeka, Kans. 3-28

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WANTED—30-06 Springfield Sporter; give description and state price. W. J. Huston, 3848 Aqua Vista St., Oakland, Calif. 3-28

SELL—Ithaca Field grade, No. 16, 28-inch, full and modified, \$22.50. Colt 38 Army special, \$22.50. Both excellent, out and in. Dr. B. F. Tate, Cowden, Ill. 3-28

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RARE—10-gauge Winchester, lever pump. **WANT**—32-20, .30-30, Model 52, Winchester scope sight. G. Sloan, Lovelock, Nev. 3-28

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SELL OR TRADE—Two Colt single-action, .32-20 and .45. Luger officer's target 9 mm. 8-inch barrel, fine. .45 Colt auto, fine. .38 special Spanish, like new. **WANT**—Set trigger rifles or offers. C. Current, 652 W. Eldorado St., Decatur, Ill. 3-28

WANTED—Stevens-Lord model pistol; .22 long rifle, in good condition; state price. L. B. Reed, 20 North St., Plymouth, Mass. 3-28

GENUINE UNUSED Ballard .22-caliber barrels; weight around 6 pounds; octagon; 28 and 30 inch, beautifully rifled but unfinished otherwise; stable to any action; \$17. Each guaranteed as represented. P. L. Johnson, 5904 Harvard St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 5-28

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WANTED—Two Model 1891 S. & W. pistols, 6- to 10-inch barrels; all letters answered. Wayne G. Alderman, Philipsburg, Pa. 3-28

SALE—Krag carbine, perfect condition, \$12.50. Stevens Ideal 25-20 target rifle, \$15. Marlin .22 slide-action, fine shape, \$12.50. Colt Army Special, 6-inch, brand new, never been shot, holster and belt, \$30. J. D. Rogers, Twin Falls, Idaho. 3-28

FOR SALE—One caliber .30 Luger, new and never used, \$16. Lee O. Hayes, 201 N. Randolph St., Indianapolis, Ind. 3-28

WANTED—Old-time guns and pistols, Volcanic rifle, 22 model, 73 Winchester, .38 long Colt. Box 259, Angelo Camp, Calif. 3-28

FOR SALE—38 Colt Police Positive special, 6-inch barrel, brand new, in factory grease and case, \$22. 38-40 Bissley Colt, 7 1/2-inch brand-new barrel, perfect, \$23.50. .45 Colt, single-action Army, 5 1/2-inch barrel, perfect, \$18. 38 Colt Army special, 6-inch barrel, blue off in spots, good condition, \$19. 32-20 Colt Army special, 6-inch barrel, barrel slightly rough but accurate, \$15.50. Only post office money order accepted. Northwest Sporting Goods, Wallace, Idaho. 3-28

FOR SALE—Winchester S. S. .25-35 Niedner barrel, full P. G. Circassian stock, Lyman sights, trap butt plate, Mann breech block; practically new; cost over \$100. Will take \$60. Hensoldt 6 x 26 Universal Dialyt binoculars; new condition, \$40. Box 177, Florence, S. C. 3-28

SALE—Winchester .25-20, 53 Colt .22 auto, .25 Colt auto, Winchester .22-90, 38 Officers' Model, 3 Krag, Ithaca, 16-gauge. N. L. Walstad, Milton, N. Dak. 3-28

TRADE—Wurlitzer C melody saxophone, cost \$145, but little used and good condition, worth \$100; will trade for equal value arms and accessories. What have you? J. E. Dewey, Middlebury, Vt. 3-28

WANTED—38 Smith & Wesson single-action revolver; condition of barrel immaterial. Harry E. Boughton, 5151 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. 3-28

FOR SALE—30-30 Winchester, 94 model, taken-down, full magazine, round barrel, factory sights, perfect inside, like new outside, \$26.50. 30-40 Winchester Model 1895, 28-inch barrel, sheared front sight, buckhorn rear, good condition inside and out, \$22. Only post-office money orders accepted. Northwest Sporting Goods, Wallace, Idaho. 3-28

FOR KRAGS, Vic's patent adjustable peepsights, \$3 attached. Krag or Russian rifles remodeled reasonably. V. J. DeBarber, 811 1st North St., Syracuse, N. Y. 3-28

WANTED—32-20 single-shot rifle; Stevens preferred; must be perfect and priced reasonably. S. H. Fryer, Jr., 820 Hancock Ave., Vandergrift, Pa. 3-28

SALE—22 Coesman pneumatic rifle, Lyman No. 53 rear, 1,500 pellets, excellent, \$14. Lyman No. 48, new, for Springfield, \$8. E. M. Hoskinson, Lincoln, Neb. 3-28

WANTED—Ideal Armory mould for bullet 308245, B. & M. single 811169, 452236. Robert Lynch, Box 127, Guilford, Conn. 3-28

FOR SALE—Smith, 20 double, 28-inch barrel, full 2 1/2-inch shell, stock 1 1/2-2 1/4-1 1/4, with pad, new, \$38. August Ginter, Peotone, Ill. 3-28

OWING to the increasing interest in old-time arms, we have now available Ideal Improved bullet moulds for the .31- and .36-caliber Colt cap-and-ball revolvers of the Civil War period. Can supply either round ball or regular type bullet. Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middletown, Conn., Makers of Ideal Loading Tools. 3-28

WANTED—Ballard Action for .22 rifle, good condition, reasonable. C. E. Anderson, Suite 1143, 17 Battery Place, New York City. 3-28

WANTED—Model 1892 Marlin .22-caliber barrel, must be good and priced reasonably. A. P. Lockard, Salem, W. Va. 3-28

TRADE—N. R. Davis, Premier 16-gauge double-barrel shotgun with new case, never shot, for Colt .22 auto, new condition. Edwin Wires, 60 Clairmont, Detroit, Mich. 3-28

FOR SALE—Springfield match grade action complete double set triggers, serial number over one million, tapped for Lyman 48, crank condition, suitable for free rifle, \$30. Money order only. Lewis F. Reed, 2474 W. Ridgeview Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. 3-28

SELL—Colt single-action revolver, .44 caliber, nickel-plated 8-inch barrel, made around 1873, \$45. Will ship express collect subject to inspection on receipt of \$10. Robert W. Knight, 96 State St., Seneca Falls, N. Y. 3-28

WANTED—Krag and .30-06 cartridges, .25-20 rifle, barrel immaterial, .25-20 Krag-Springfield loading tools. Chas. H. Miller, Ransom, Kans. 3-28

SELL—20-gauge Remington, factory new, \$42. Savage N. R. A. fine, \$14. Savage .22 pump, new barrel, case, \$17. Fancy .38-56 Winchester 86, tools, \$45. New S. & W. .22 pistol, extras, \$14. Single 12, full, fine, \$7. 1842 Springfield musket, fine, \$4.50. Fishing tackle, camp equipment. Philip Plaltridge, 112 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. 3-28

FOR SALE—Krag rifle, \$10. Niedner type seating tool, reamer, sizing die, \$10. **WANT**—Winchester .25-20, with worn-out barrel. C. C. Snaveley, Thiensville, Wis. 3-28

120 COPIES "Amateur Sportsman," 1900 to 1910, for best offer. G. W. T. Clausen, 406 S. West St., Lima, Ohio. 3-28

FOR SALE OR TRADE—7-mm. prewar Mauser sporter, remodeled, scope blocks, fine, \$27. .45-70 Sharps-Borchardt, cartridges, fine, \$15. 11-mm. Remington-Lee, 100 cartridges, new, \$20. 11-mm. Mauser, 100 cartridges new, \$20. 56-56 Spencer, cartridges, fair, \$8. 56-50 Spencer carbine, cartridges, fine, \$8. 50-70 Sharps carbine, cartridges, fair, \$4. .31 Colt percussion 4 and 6-inch, good, \$6 each. .44 C. F. Remington converted, fine, \$8. 10 old guns, different calibers, \$20; same, second class, \$10. .30-06 Marline machine gun, fine, \$50. S. L. Carter, Collier, W. Va. 3-28

.22-CALIBER MAXIM SILENCER, two couplings, good condition, for Marine (excellent), using telephone batteries. Guy Burch, Route No. 1, Macedonia, Ill. 3-28

FOR SALE—A big assortment of rifles, shotguns, revolvers, pistols, modern and good. Also a lot of antique arms. Bullet moulds, loading tools for black-powder cartridges, .44 percussion revolver moulds, \$1.75. Round moulds, same price. Ten cents for list. Cash paid for any good arm I can make money on, at any time. Enclose stamp. P. L. Johnson, 5904 Harvard St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 3-28

WANTED—Maxim silencer for Model 1907 Winchester automatic, caliber .351. G. H. Buckalew, Port Norris, N. J. 3-28

WANT—22 Reising automatic, single or light twin Johnson, .22 long-rifle Remington 24; cheap. Box 71, Twin Valley, Minn. 3-28

BUY—Springfield .22, latest model. Ralph Wilson, Mahwah, N. J. 3-28

WANT—Lyman 103 sight for Stevens or Winchester. Must be right and cheap. O. C. Dulaney, Sharpsburg, Ohio. 3-28

WANT—Reloading tools for Springfield Krag or .45 Colt, prefer Bond Model C tool. Glenn Campbell, Alexander Bldg., Tulsa, Okla. 3-28

FOR SALE OR TRADE—30-40 Winchester single shot, 30-inch No. 3 barrel; bushed firing pin, re-chambered for 150-grain bullet; inside perfect and a real shooter, \$25. 25-20 Model 53 Winchester, like new, will group 1 inch at 50 yards; Marble rear peepsight, a few cartridges, \$25. Barrel only .44-40 Winchester single-shot No. 3, half octagon, inside perfect, outside fine, \$6. Ed. McGoldrick, W. 522 Park Place, Spokane, Wash. 3-28

FOR SALE—38-caliber Colt Automatic Pocket Model. Fired less than 300 times. Excellent condition, \$25. O. D. Wild, Janesville, Iowa. 3-28

FOR SALE—Brand-new Zeiss binoculars, Deltoria, 8 x 24 in factory case, cost \$58; sell \$50. Brand-new Heiser holster, No. 514 hand basket stamped, safety strap, open end, for New Service 7 1/4-inch Colt, \$3.50. New N. R. A. Springfield Sporter, barrel and action only, Lyman 48 rear, no stock, \$35. Every article guaranteed as stated in ad, or money refunded. Money order or certified check. A. Perry, 239 E. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 3-28

FOR SALE—B. S. A. match rifle, fine condition, breech block drilled so can clean without dismounting, barrel drilled for scope bases, B. S. A. sights, .45-caliber Army automatic with holster, 10 boxes shells, and certificate of ownership. Also Stevens new model bolt-action pistol cut off to fit same holster. Cutting off improved balance and makes good target pistol. Prices on inquiry, or will trade for .38-caliber Colt, Officers' Model, and .22-caliber Colt, or Smith & Wesson revolver and Crossman air rifle. Frank Elwell, 509 Moores River Dr., Lansing, Mich. 3-28

FOR SALE—Match Springfield barrel 13/16 x 7/8 x 30 inches long and action No. above 1,000,000. Guaranteed new inside and out; price, \$35. Milton Boege, French Camp, Calif. 3-28

SELL—Pacific Ballard, 40-85, fine condition, 70 cartridges; Ballard .38-55, target sights, reloading outfit; Sharps .45-110-550, fine condition, 60 solid-head shells, bullets; Remington-Hepburn, 32-40 Winchester cartridges, target sights, reloading outfit; Remington .40-70, heavy, fine condition. Complete descriptions and prices for stamp. **WANT**—Good spotting scope, Ballard and Sharps catalogues; Winchester single-shot action or complete rifle having high side boards, measuring 1 5/16 inches across frame at breech block. Curtis, 585 E. Taylor, Portland, Oreg. 3-28

YOUR REVOLVER made over into 40 Special, .25 Special, or 25 Stevens short or long rim fire for \$10 up. All are straight shells. Sample cartridge, 10 cents. C. L. Eimer, 263 Warm Springs Ave., Boise, Idaho. 3-28

GET YOUR COPY OF "PISTOL AND REVOLVER TRAINING COURSE," BY MACNAB, NOW! 50 cents per copy. THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

NEWTON RIFLE—256-caliber takedown, perfect condition in and out, very accurate, three sights, gold-head front, folding rear and peep on bolt, \$30. Only reason for selling, have three of the same caliber. C. J. Meyers, 35 Winspear Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 3-28

WANTED—22 Baby Niedner, the New Belding & Mull Sporter (.25-caliber preferred), .45-caliber Colt Single Action Army, Frontier six-shooter (7½-inch barrel preferred), .45-caliber Colt Model 1909 (New Service), .38-caliber S. & W. Safety Hammerless, a .22-32 S. & W. target, and a .45-caliber Colt reloading outfit complete. **FOR SALE OR TRADE**—38-caliber Colt Police Positive Special, .22-caliber Colt Automatic, Arms and The Man since January, 1919, and The National Geographic Magazine since January, 1924. Wm. Donker, 607 Leonard St. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich. 3-28

FOR SALE—Winchester Model 54, caliber .30-06, Lyman 48, Jostam pad, \$40. Colt New Service, .45-caliber, \$20. Colt New Police, .32-caliber, \$14. Ideal reloading tool, .25-20, \$3.50. All first class except .32 slightly pitted barrel, but good outside and accurate. D. O. Eitter, 512 West Rio Grande Ave., Fort Worth, Tex. 3-28

WANTED—Full stock for Russian 7.62 as issued, also unmounted deer, moose, and caribou antlers. Toledo Sportsman's Supplies, Toledo, Ohio. 3-28

ANYONE wishing to join "party" leaving for British Central Africa on big-game hunt about May, at half the ordinary expense, communicate. H. E. Moore, 2948 Wyandot Street, Denver, Colo. 3-28

FOR SALE OR TRADE—35 Newton-Springfield, beautiful sporting stock, cheek piece, 100 rounds Western ammunition, \$85. One Eastman postcard size Kodak, \$15. One 6x biacope, \$3. One Savage .250, Model 1899, good condition, \$25; or accept woods sleeping bag, forest tent, Winchester .270, Remington .30-30 Bolt, 20-gauge double Ithaca or Fox, or articles equal value. M. G. De Gabriele, Negaunee, Mich. 3-28

YOU DOPE BAG READERS who follow Colonel Whelan's fine letters should obtain a copy of "WILDERNESS HUNTING AND WILDLIFE" his latest book. It is entirely different from the usual run of hunting books and is full of Whelan's best dope and experiences. \$3.75 postpaid. Small Arms Technical Publishing Company, Box 18, Marshalltown, Del. 3-28

SELL—TRADE—Arms and Man Rifleman to 1918, 10 cents each; Outdoor Life, 5 cents. Engraved Rigby barrel, 100 primed .38-72 empties, \$15. Winchester single set 22 Lymanas. WANT—6-power Zeiss binoculars, Fecker or Winchester scope. W. R. Allen, 1301 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 3-28

IDEAL loading No. 4 for .45 Colt revolver, melting-pot dipper and stove lid, first-class condition, \$5. S. & W. target revolver, .22-caliber, new, \$25. Arthur E. Anderson, Fullerton, N. Dak. 3-28

HIGH-GRADE No. 2 Marlin repeating shotgun, Circeusian-walnut stock, \$27. Colt .45 Army, \$14. James O. Johnson, Southington, Conn. 3-28

FOR SALE—Two heavy Springfield free rifles; write for description. One .22-caliber long rifle, Schuetzen rifle, new, \$40. L. Nusslein, 5209 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. 3-28

SALE—Sharps Old Reliable, .44 Schuetzen, aperture sights, no rust, heavy octagon barrel, like new, 100 cases, 100 bullets, decapping repriming tool, roller leather full-length case, \$50. G. H. Collins, Court House, San Antonio, Tex. 3-28

Our limited supply of "THE KENTUCKY RIFLE," by J. G. W. Dillin, a book for every rifleman and firearms collector, is being sold out at the radically reduced price of \$6. **SEND YOUR ORDER IN TODAY! AMERICAN RIFELMAN.**

WANTED—AMERICAN FIREARMS BEFORE 1876. IF YOU HAVE ANY, ADVISE. S. HAROLD CROFT, BALA-CYNWYD, PA. 12-28

SPORTING STOCKS for all bolt actions; remodeling, checking, bluing, general alterations, and repairs. Finest selected American-walnut stock blanks, \$4.50 and up; inletting, \$12.50 additional. Fittings and small parts for amateur gunsmithing. Zeiss and Hensoldt scopes, mounts, fitted. Good used guns occasionally taken in part payment for work. Complete line binoculars, cameras, camp clothing, footwear, equipment. Standard American-made arms at 10 per cent discount to N. R. A. members. Clyde Baker, 2100 E. 59th St., Kansas City, Mo. 3-28

FOR SALE—500 .25-20 Winchester soft-point smokeless cartridges, sealed fresh stock, \$11. Frank Gesiorek, Route 2, Waterloo, Iowa. 3-28

SELL—Remington .22 long-rifle automatic, perfect inside, nearly so outside, Lyman peep, \$15. Winchester '92, .25-20 takedown, barrel peep, \$7.50. Iver Johnson, single 20-gauge, good, \$6. German 8-mm. military carbine, turned-down bolt, dated 1915, bore fine, stock poor, but serviceable, \$10. Can use some .30-06 tools on some of above. Summer H. Scott, Route 8, Yakima, Wash. 3-28

FOR SALE—Savage .22 Hi-Power brand, new, absolutely perfect, with box cartridges, \$22.50. Milton Hake, 1021 Hornaby Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 3-28

SAVAGE .380 auto., brand new, \$11.50. Merkel 16-gauge double, brand new, Circeusian stock, 17/16-2½; ¾ right cast off; fine checking, oil finish, silver type pad; stock 14½ inches long. 27½-inch barrels, R-modified, L-full; weight, 6¼ pounds; engraved, case-hardened frame, side clips, indicators; Greener side safety. Worth \$175; sell, \$100, or ship C. O. D., examination privilege, for \$10 deposit. Can use Springfield N. M. barrel and action if perfect. Clyde Baker, 2100 E. 59th St., Kansas City, Mo. 3-28

SELL OR TRADE—Three prewar Lugers, two .30-caliber, 4½-inch barrels, eagles on receivers, grip safety, in factory condition, each \$30. 9-mm. 4-inch barrel, date 1911 on receiver, fine condition, \$25. **WANT**—45 Colt automatic, checked grip and trigger; .38 automatic military model; 5A Winchester scope; all factory condition. D. B. Conley, Swampton, Ky. 3-28

SELL OR TRADE—Firearms, new and old. Reloading tools, obsolete ammunition, primed shells and bullets. John A. Foltzshny, Portland, Me. 3-28

TRADE—Winchester 1894, .25-20 takedown, 24-inch barrel, practically new, and two boxes cartridges for fine .22 Marlin, 39 lever action. F. W. Jay, 457 Fillmore, Gary, Ind. 3-28

.30-40 S. S. WINCHESTER, beautiful rifle in gun-crank condition, \$35. Ed Duskin, 1321 N. Ridgewood Pl., Hollywood, Calif. 3-28

SALE OR TRADE—Ithaca, 1½ grade, fine, used, 12 x 32 full and modified, for 20 equal grade. **WANT**—30-30 tool. B. D. Hall, Simpson, W. Va. 3-28

WANT—Pump or automatic shotgun, shotgun shells, 1917 revolver, Springfield rifle, .30-06 and Krag cartridges. F. L. Armstrong, Ransom, Kans. 3-28

PREWAR WAFENFABRIK OBERNDORFAN eight-millimeter Mauser Sporter, set triggers, action perfect, sell \$30. Also .38 Colt military model automatic, perfect, with two extra magazines, Patridge sights, sell \$25. First money order takes. W. E. White, Manette, Wash. 3-28

SALE—38-caliber Colt Army Special revolver, perfect condition inside and out, fired less than 50 times, cartridge belt, holster, 50 cartridges \$24. Hugh L. Alexander, R. P. D. No. 2, Bridgewater, Va. 3-28

FOR SALE—One new Colt .22 Police Positive target with Heiser holster, \$24. New Colt .38 Officers' Model, 7½-inch target with Heiser holster, \$30. New B. S. A. match rifle, \$29. New B. S. A. Pope match rifle, \$45. New S. & W. 6-inch target, \$23. New Smith 12-gauge 30-inch full, straight stock, beaver-tail forearm, ejectors and recoil pad, \$60. New Savage .250-3,000, Model 20, for \$32.50. New Ithaca field, 12-gauge 30-inch, \$27.50. Smith .410 field, \$28. Remington .35 auto., \$42.50. These guns are all new and guaranteed. Nearly new Colt .22 W. R. P., \$20. Fred N. Anderson, 239 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. 3-28

WINCHESTER 52 and 5A scope, ring, Parker rod, and cleaning set, \$50. P. T. McNeil, 517 Welch Ave., Ames, Iowa. 3-28

FOR SALE—Winchester M52 latest, new with strap and rod, \$32.50. .38 S. & W. Special 6-inch blued, target sights, fluted trigger and straps, cost \$36.75, take \$29. **WANT**—Government Sporter, new, shot magazine Lee-Enfield Service rifle; new heavy barrel Springfield. T. C. Barrier, Box 52, Statesville, N. C. 3-28

WANT—Metal-turning and thread-cutting lathe. C. L. Mericle, Vaughnsville, Ohio. 3-28

SELL—Reising .22 auto., like new, \$22.50, or trade for .22 S. & W. or Colt. Clarence Clawson, Box 555, Indiana, Pa. 3-28

WINCHESTER SHELLS, new, unprimed, for Springfield, \$3.50 per hundred; 220-grain soft-point bullets, \$1.50. Box 1007, Oklahoma City, Okla. 3-28

TRADE—Well-bred female English setter, whelped August 12. Value, \$50, for same value in firearms. G. S. Simpson, Fairmont and Montpelier Aves., Atlantic City, N. J. 3-28

SALE—Savage, Model 25, \$17.50; Winchester, Model 57, \$22.50; Remington, Model 30, Express, .25-caliber, \$42.50. All new A1 condition, gold head front, rear peepsights. Dr. H. M. Francisco, Medical Lake, Wash. 3-28

BIG BARGAIN in rifles and shotguns in factory grease. Send stamp for list, or state your wants. The Gun Rack, Box 212, Miami, Okla. 3-28

WANT—Colt or S. & W. .22 target revolver or auto. pistol. Winchester scope and mounts. Sidney Frye, Capron, Ill. 3-28

SELL—256 Buffalo Newton, fired less than 50 times, special bolt-sleeve peep. E. Gotschius, Medical Lake, Wash. 3-28

SELL OR TRADE—Irish setter puppies. Whelped first week in January. From hunting stock; males, \$35; females, \$30. All papers for registration in F. D. S. B. Also two brood matrons. Will consider good modern hammerless double gun with ejectors, any gauge. All queries answered. Kendle Hill, 808 N. Garey, Pomona, Calif. 3-28

SELL—Prewar Mannlicher-Schoenauer, 6.5-mm. 18-inch barrel, sling, oil-finished stock, 20 cartridges, rod, \$45. Perfect. J. M. Perley, 35 Florence Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. 3-28

LONDON COLT 4-inch pocket C. & B., good, \$20; Ballard .38 long, 200 cartridges, \$20; Remington pump, .25 rimless, Lyman sight, new, 7 boxes cartridges, \$40; Winchester .38-56, 7 boxes cartridges, \$18; Whelen "American Rifle," \$3. W. B. Johnston, 3400 Columbia Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. 3-28

SELL OR TRADE—Special .250-3,000 Savage, 22-inch barrel, Lyman 54 King rear, sheared front, oil-finish selected stock, \$50. .30 Winchester, Model 55 T. D., new, \$42. .22-32 S. & W. target, new, \$30. Walther .22 Long Rifle precision target rifle, 26-inch barrel, weight 8 pounds, fancy selected, stock fish-skin checkering, single shot or auto. action, new, \$35. .38 Colt Army Special, 6-inch barrel, blue, new, \$27.50. Heiser holster, thong laced, for 6-inch barrels, \$3.75. **WANT**—Part cash, balance in target rifles, revolvers, etc. Adirondack Trading Post, Old Forge, N. Y. 3-28

FOR SALE—Winchester 52 with case, new model stock, \$35. Colt .22 revolver, \$24; both perfect inside and out. D. M. Earl, 1019 Blument, Manhattan, Kans. 3-28

WINCHESTER, Model 52, .22 long rifle with telescope blocks, extra ten-shot magazine and 500 cartridges, guaranteed like new, \$25. Savage lever 99G rifle, .250-3,000, 40 rounds of ammunition, Lyman No. 29½ windauge rear sight and case, like new, \$52. Ithaca 10-gauge shotgun, like new; write for price and description; will sell cheap. Arthur E. Anderson, Fullerton, N. Dak. 3-28

TRADE—22 Winchester 1906, excellent condition, for .22 heavy frame revolver. T. R. Collins, 208 N. Allen Ave., Richmond, Va. 3-28

GET ONE OF THOSE KRAGS converted to a .30-30. The one Wagar wrote about is making half-inch groups at 75 feet and only cost twenty-four bucks. Before you get any work done, ask me to figure on it. Can you beat this? Martini free rifle, match barrel, double set trigger and all the fixins, for \$185. "Albertson" of Lewes, Del. 3-28

WANTED—Used Parker shotgun, in good condition. C. G. Widing, 952 W. 62nd St., Los Angeles, Calif. 3-28

WANTED—Colt and Smith & Wesson revolvers and pistols, any model, in poor or unserviceable condition. R. McCaslin, Centralia, Kans. 3-28

HOLLAND & HOLLAND light-weight double-hammer rifle in trunk case. Could be rebored to .410.12 W. W. Greener hammerless, like new, \$140. Model 1896 Smith & Wesson .32, 4-inch blue, excellent, \$18. The following percussion rifles are in good to excellent shooting condition (have others, state wants): Colt Percussion revolving rifle, \$75. Colt revolving shotgun, \$75. Revolvers: .44 Colt, \$16; .44 Remington, \$14; .44 Starr, \$12; .36 Colt, \$12; .36 Remington, converted from Percussion, \$16; .31 Colt, \$12. Jas. Golcher, Kentucky target rifle, 20-gauge Christopher Funk double percussion shotgun, gold inlaid, see January ad. 8 x 25 Voigtlander prism binocular, \$24. 8 x 30 Bausch & Lomb prism binocular, \$22. A large assortment of prewar Indian tools, mostly new, state wants. Signal Corps field telephones, pair, \$10. Two steel vests, war manufacture, not guaranteed bulletproof, sold as is. Mounted Tarpon and Salmon, both excellent specimens, mounted on mahogany panels. Ideal holster stock to convert Colt D. A. Army Special, or S. & W. Military and Police into carbine; can be used as either holster or carbine stock; instantly detachable; each, \$6.45. S. & W. Schofield, inside perfect, \$25. .41 Remington Derringer, nickel, \$8. U. S. N. Remington-Lee .45-70, \$15. Several powder flasks and horns, \$3 each. .45 Sharps-Borchardt, pistol grip stock, inside not perfect, \$14. Another, straight stock, \$12. 12-gauge Spencer pump, ribbed Damascus barrel, inside perfect, \$40. **WANT**—Luger, Terry, Grandfather, or Banjo clock. S. R. Bridge, 214 West 34th St., New York, N. Y. 3-28

FOR 7 years every letter we wrote warned you of "junk" guns. Today our Department of Commerce has just published the fact that hundreds of thousands of these have been coming in at less than \$5. You have paid \$10 or more. Truly our tariff-tinkers have tinkered all around them. The second largest hardware and sporting-goods wholesalers in New England, the John B. Varick Co., of Manchester, N. H., of the Pemegawasset National Bank, of Plymouth, N. H. Or we can refer you to an entirely pleased patron in your immediate vicinity that will tell you that in all their experience not even the question of our responsibility or reliability has arisen. A new list of standard high-grade articles no whit less serviceable than new in exchange or for a low cash price with nothing less than HIGH AS ANY price. **SHIFT WITH THE HOUSE OF SHIFF.** North Woodstock, N. H. 3-28

FOR SALE—Stevens Schuetzen outfit, 29-inch No. 3 1/2 octagon barrel, .32-40, 30 1/2 No. 3 half octagon. 25-25 Globe front, .22 Cal. No. 3 half octagon. 28-inch barrel. Checked pistol grip stock and forearm cheek piece, Bernier peep, changeable disk apertures. Double set triggers, each barrel has separate forearm, one with attachment for palm rest. Fine condition, all for \$45. A. Wilcox, Secretary Modesto Rifle Club, Box 365, Modesto, Calif. 3-28

FOR SALE—300 Krag F. A. 220-grain .300 1925 N. M. .300 F. A. 1830-06 match grade. All A1 condition. E. M. Kidder, Ayer, Mass. 3-28

GUNS WANTED—Will take used guns, revolvers, and reloading tools as part payment for any new gun. Write for new C. O. D. plan for exchange. R. McCaslin, Centralia, Kans. 3-82

PARTS for three-tube radio; best cash offer or trade for guns. Martin, 2426 Riverside, Evansville, Ind. 3-28

B. & M. SPORTER, Watson sights, telescope sights, reloading tools and components, cleaning rods, and other accessories. Free circulars. Complete handbook, 50 cents. Belding & Mull, 820 Osceola Road, Philadelphia, Pa. 3-28

FOR SALE—6-bullet Ideal Army mould, .45-70 .500, \$9. E. C. Bacon, Medina, N. Y. 3-28

WANTED—Ideal double-adjustable tools, cases; sizing die for .25-20 S. S. .45-70 Lyman, 103 Stevens Ideal, 34 for Krag, .30-40, .22 and .25-20 S. S. .44 1/2 Stevens or Winchester, moulds Krag and Springfield. **SALE**—Winchester Model '90, .22 W. R. F., \$15. Muzzle-loading rifle in good order, \$6. .25-35 Winchester, 1/2 octagon, 1/2 magazine, takedown Lyman receiver and No. 5, inside new, outside little wear, No. 3 tool, \$35. Lyman 2A Krag or Springfield, \$35.00. Remington Creedmoor .44, perfect, \$15. .32-20 Winchester tool and mould, \$4. 20 pounds No. 16 at \$1.25. Francis L. Cooper, Spruce Hill, Pa. 3-28

WE ARE NOW ABLE TO SUPPLY THE BOUND VOLUME OF "THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN" FOR THE ENTIRE YEAR 1927 at \$7.50 PER COPY. GET YOURS NOW! ALSO JUNE 1, 1925, TO JUNE 15, 1926, AT \$7.50. LAST HALF OF 1926 AT \$5. THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

WILL SELL—Fine little foreign prewar double-barrel 410 shotgun, excellent condition, having .22-caliber long-rifle barrel insert for left and .25-21 rifle barrel for right, instantly convertible, weight 3 1/2 pounds; or trade for 16- or 20-gauge hammerless shotgun. A wonder. Walker J. Keenan, 318 Temple Bar Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 3-28

COLT .38, Army Model, \$17. Stevens .22 off-hand, 8-inch, \$8. Remington .41 Derringer, \$4. All in perfect condition. Capt. G. Merrill, Fort Riley, Kans. 3-28

WILL TRADE—Winchester single-shot .22 target rifle, with No. 4 barrel, 26-inch double set triggers, palm rest, Schuetzen butt, with Stevens No. 465 telescope, post reticle, weight 12 1/2 pounds, all very good, FOR—30-06 Springfield Sporter; must be good. .22 Colt Woodsman, almost new, FOR—good .38 Officers' Target Colt. WANT—Krag Sporter, Bond or Ideal lubricator and sizer, 311 size. C. R. Stuedeman, 1825 N. 2nd St., Clinton, Iowa. 3-28

SALE—Gunstock blanks from butt logs, dense, tough walnut, \$1 to \$5. Descriptive price list free. John Parkhill, 624 Fourth St. S. W., Rochester, Minn. 3-28

FOR SALE—7-mm. Spanish Mauser, 35 Lyman Mauser rear, Springfield front, barrel 22 inches and perfect inside, \$25. .22 L. R. Savage Sporter, Lyman front, rear peep, sling swivel, 2 clips, barrel perfect, tapped for No. 368 Stevens 6-power scope, \$12; with scope, \$27. 30-06 1917 Springfield, as issued, perfect condition, \$25. WANT—Spotting scope. R. W. Schraub, 1623 Emerson Pl., Dayton, Ohio. 3-28

FIREARMS, LOADING TOOLS, ammunition and components. I make a specialty of hand-cast bullets for rifles and revolvers. Try my Clark's hollow-base revolver bullets. Send stamps for samples and lists. I can supply everything for reloading, including instructions. W. A. Clark, Colton, N. Y. 3-28

FOR SALE—Howe-Whelen bolt sleeve, right, left, for 30-06 Springfield, \$9. Winchester straight-line tool for 30-30, brand new, \$3. .250 Krag service bullets, 220-grain, \$2.50. German Army Mauser rifle, Model '98, caliber 7.9 mm. (8 mm.), cut-down stock, action perfect, barrel pitted but servicable, \$10. W. C. Franke, 255 Ardmore Drive, Ferndale, Mich. 3-28

WANTED—1927 numbers RIFLEMAN complete. Geo. E. Schmeling, S. Germantown, Wis. 3-28

FOR SALE—One Hampden, 18 size, 17-jewel adjusted, 3-ounce silver dust, and damp-proof case, \$14. One Elgin, 18 size, 7-jewel, 20-year hunting case, filling slightly worn at hinges, \$8. One size power biacope, \$3. One new Simmons two-piece 4 1/2-foot bamboo fishing rod, plain guides; one Lake-side quadruple reel with 150 feet Japan silk line, all new, \$7. J. G. Haren, Route 1, Box 18, Sibley, Iowa. 3-28

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In case of change of address please give thirty days advance notice.

WANTED—Bisley Colts, flat-top target and regular. Smith & Wessons .41, .44, .45, rim fire. Winchester 20-gauge wing-shot and .45-125 Express rifle. J. C. Harvey, 80 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. 3-28

SELL—32 rimless Remington, Model 14, perfect, never fired, case and eighty cartridges. Cost \$55; take \$30. H. Spencer, 1601 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 3-28

ENLARGEMENTS or lantern slides of highest quality made from your sporting and travel negatives. Arthur G. Eldredge, Box 81, Univ. Sta., Urbana, Ill. 4-28

SELL—Winchester .53-32-20, Lyman 103, Watson No. 8, year old, good inside, accurate, \$37.50. S. & W. 22-32, slightly holster worn, otherwise perfect, \$23.50. Concert size guitar, \$15, or trade for good .380 auto., American made. A. L. Daniels, Berlin Heights, Ohio. 3-28

SELL—Marble Game-getter, 15-inch, peepsight, crank condition, \$18. Ithaca single ventilated, new 5E, 14 1/2, 1 1/2, \$120. J. C. Kenney, Paris, Ky. 3-28

SALE—Remington, Model 24, 22-caliber autoloading, new, \$19.50. .45 Colt auto. pistol, \$20. M. E. Bradley, 3532 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 3-28

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SATISFIED users of Ideal Reloading Tools give excellent proof of the good results that may be expected from their use. Every tool and accessory necessary is included in the Ideal line. Enjoy more shooting with your favorite load at small cost. Tools for individuals and outfits for clubs, armories, etc. Complete description in Ideal Handbook.



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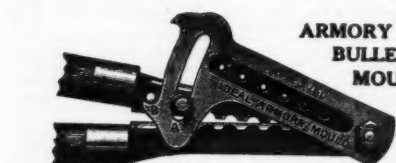


New Improved Ideal Single bullet mould with interchangeable blocks. \$9.50.



IDEAL No. 3 WITH DOUBLE ADJUSTABLE CHAMBER

No. 3 Reloading Tool for rim cartridges, .25 - 2 0, .30-30, .32-20, .38 S. & W., etc., \$6.



ARMORY BULLET MOULD

Moulds several of the same sized bullets at one operation. Furnished in various calibers. \$15.00.

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"The Fiala Sleeping Bag"

Was the only one that was satisfactory—all the others we had to throw away! (Leader N. China Expedition)

Scientifically correct—Warm, Light Weight—Sanitary \$25
Best for Outdoor Sleeping
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Hensoldt New "Dialyt"—6x30—
13 oz. \$58
Zeiss Wide-Angle "Delcrintem"—
8x30 \$46
Prismatic Pocket Binocular
6 Power \$16
Compas—U.S. Engineer, Floating
Dial \$3.50
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